The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4140. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WILMINGTON.

THE ATTACK ON FORT FISHER.

Official Report from Admiral Porter.

Clear Account of Our Special Correspondent.

THE TERRIFIC FIRE OF THE FLEET

The Guns of the Fort Completely Silenced.

Landing and Reconnoissance of the Troops.

They Approach the Ramparts of the Fort.

Their Unexplained Withdrawal Afterward.

RETURN OF GEN. BUTLER'S FORCES.

The Bombardment Continued by Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Secretary of the Navy received this afternoon the following by special messenger:

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG SHIP MALVERN, AT SEA, OFF NEW INLET, Monday, Dec. 26, 1864.

SIR: I was in hopes that I should have been able to present to the nation Fort Fisher and the surrounding works as a Christmas offering, but I am sorry to say it has not been taken yet. I attacked it on the 24th inst. with the Ironsides Canonicus, Mahopac, Monadnock, Minnesota, Colorado, Mohican, Tuscarora, Wabash, Susquehanna, Brooklyn, Powhattan, Juniata, Seneca, Shenandoah, Patuxent, Ticonderoga, Mackinaw, Maumee, Yantic, Kansas, Iasco, Quaker City, Monticello, Rhode Island, Sassacus, Chippewa, Osceola, Tacony, Pontoosuc, Santiago de Cuba, Fort Jackson and Vanderbilt, having a reserve of small vessels, consisting of the Aries, Howqua, Wilderness, Cherokee, A. D. Vance, Anemone, Æolus, Gettysburg, Alabama, Keystone State, Banshee, Emma Lillian, Tristam Shandy, Brittania, Gov. Buckingham and Nansemond. Previous to making the attack, a torpedo on a large scale, with an amount of powder on board supposed to be sufficient to explode the powder magazine of the fort, was prepared with great care, and placed under the command of Commander A. C. RHIND, who had associated with him on this perilous service Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, Second Assistant Engineer A. T. MULLEN, of the United States steamship *Agawam*, and Acting Master's Mate PAUL BAYARD, and seven men. So much had been said and written about the terrible effects of gunpowder in an explosion that happened lately in England, that great results were expected from this novel mode of making war. Everything that ingenuity could devise was adopted to make the experiment a success. The vessel was brought round from Norfolk with great care and without accident, in tow of the United States steamer *Sassacus*, Lieut. Commander J. L. DAVIS, who directed his whole attention to the matter in hand, and though he experienced some bad weather and lost one of his rudders, he took her safely into Beaufort, where we filled her up with powder and perfected all the machinery for blowing her up.

Gen. BUTLER had arrived at the rendezvous before us, and I hastened matters all that I could, so that no unnecessary delay might be laid to my charge.

On the 18th inst. I sailed from Beaufort with all the monitors, the *New Ironsides* and the small vessels, including the *Louisiana*, disguised as a blockade-runner, for the rendezvous, twenty miles east of New-Inlet, N. C., and found all the larger vessels and transports assembled there, the wind blowing light from the northeast. On the 20th a heavy gale set in from the southwest, and not being able to make a port without scattering all the vessels, I determined to ride it out, which I did without accident of any kind, except the loss of a few anchors, the monitors all behaving beautifully. Only two vessels went to sea in order to avoid the gale, and fared no better than those at anchor. The transports being short of water put into Beaufort, N. C., and were not suitable for riding out at anchor such heavy weather.

After the southwester, the wind chopped around to the westward and gave us a beautiful spell of weather, which I could not afford to lose, and the transports with the troops not making their appearance, I determined to take advantage of it and attack Fort Fisher and its outworks.

On the 23d, I directed Commander RHIND to proceed and explode the vessel right under the walls of Fort Fisher, Mr. BRADFORD, of the Coast Survey, having gone in at night and ascertained that we could place a vessel of seven feet draught right on the edge of the beach. Lieut. R. H. LAMSON, commanding the *Gettysburgh*, volunteered to go in the *Wilderness*, Acting Master HENRY ABBY in command, and tow the *Louisiana* into position. At 10:30 P. M. the powder vessel started toward the bar, and was towed by the *Wilderness* until the embrasures of Fort Fisher were plainly in sight. The *Wilderness* then cast off, and the *Louisiana* proceeded under steam until within 200 yards of the beach and 500 from the fort. Commander RHIND anchored her securely there, and coolly went to work to make all his arrangements to blow her up. This he was enabled to do, owing to a blockade-runner going in right ahead of him, the forts making the blockade-runner signals, which they also did to the *Louisiana*. The gallant party, after coolly making all their arrangements for the explosion, left the vessel. The last thing they did being to set her on fire under the cabin, and then, taking to their boats, they made their escape off the *Wilderness*, lying close by. The *Wilderness* then put off shore with good speed, to avoid any ill effects that might happen from the explosion.

At 1:45 on the morning of the 24th, the explosion took place. The shock was nothing like so severe as was expected; it shook the vessels some, and broke one or two glasses, but nothing more.

At daylight of the 24th, the fleet got under way, and stood in in line of battle. At 11:30 A. M. the signal was made to engage the forts, the *Ironsides* leading, and the *Monadnock*, *Canonicus* and *Mahopac* following. The *Ironsides* took her position in the most beautiful and seamanlike manner, and opened a deliberate fire on the fort, which was firing at her with all its guns, which did not seem numerous in the northeast face, though we counted what appeared to be seventeen guns. But four or five of these were fired from that direction, and they were silenced as soon as the *Ironsides* opened her terrific battery.

The *Minnesota* then took her position in handsome style, and her guns, after getting the range, were fired with rapidity, while the *Mohican* the *Colorado*, and the large vessels marked on the plan, got to their stations, all firing to cover themselves while anchoring. By the time the last of the large vessels anchored, and got their batteries into play, but one or two guns of the enemy were fired, this *feu d'enfer* driving them all to the bomb-proofs.

The small gunboats *Kansas*, *Unadilla*, *Pequot*, *Seneca*, *Pontoosuc*, *Yantic* and *Huron* took a position on the northward and eastward of the monitors, and enfilading the work. The *Shenandoah*, *Ticonderoga*, *Mackinaw*, *Tacony* and *Vanderbilt* took effective positions, as marked on the chart, and added their fire to that already begun. The *Santiago de Cuba*, *Fort Jackson*, *Osceola*, *Chippewa*, *Sassacus*, *Rhode Island*, *Monticello*, *Quaker City* and *Iasco* dropped into position, according to order, and the battle became general. In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired, not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells, and the fort set on fire in several places; and such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it, that it was impossible for anything human to stand it. Finding that the batteries were silenced completely, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire, in the hopes of attracting the attention of the transports and bringing them in. At sunset Gen. BUTLER came in in his flagship with a few transports, the rest not having arrived from Beaufort. Being too late to do anything more, I signaled to the fleet to retire for the night to a safe anchorage, which they did without being molested by the enemy.

There were some mistakes made during the day when the vessels went in to take position. My plan of battle being based on accurate calculations, and made from information to be relied on, was placed in the hands of each Commander, and it seemed impossible to go astray if it was strictly followed. I required those vessels that had not followed it closely to get under way and assume their proper positions, which was done promptly and without confusion. The vessels were placed somewhat nearer to the works, and were able to throw in their shell before falling in the water. One or two leading vessels having made the mistake of anchoring too far off, caused those coming after them to commit a like error, but when they all got into place and commenced work in earnest, the shower of shell (one hundred and fifteen per minute) was irresistible. So quickly were the enemy's guns silenced that not an officer or man was injured.

I regret, however, to have to report some severe casualties by the bursting of six 100-pounder Parrott cannon. One burst on board the *Ticonderoga*, killing six of the crew and wounding seven others; another burst on board the *Yankee*, killing one officer and two men; another on the *Juniata*, killing two officers, and wounding and killing ten others; another on the *Mackinaw*, killing one officer and wounding five men; another on the *Quaker City*, wounding, I believe, two or three; another on the *Susquehanna*, killing and wounding seven. I think the bursting of the guns (six in all) much disconcerted the crews of the vessels where the accidents happened, and gave one and all a great distrust of the Parrott 100-pounders, and as subsequent events proved, they were unfit for service, and calculated to kill more of our men than of those of the enemy. Some of the vessels were struck once or twice. The *Mackinaw* had her boiler perforated with a shell and ten or twelve persons were badly scalded. The *Osceola* was struck with a shell near the magazine, and was at one time in a sinking condition; but her efficient commander stopped up the leak; while the *Mackinaw* fought out the battle notwithstanding the damage she received. The *Yantic* was the only vessel which left the line to report damages.

Commander JOHN GUEST, at the last end of the line, showed unusual intelligence in selecting the position and directing his fire. Twice his guns cut down the flagstaff on the Mound Battery, and he silenced the guns there in a very short time, the *Keystone State* and *Quaker City* coöperating effectively.

Lieut.-Commander J. R. DAVIS, with both rudders disabled, got his vessel, the *Sassacus*, into close action and assisted materially in silencing the works, and the *Santiago de Cuba* and *Fort Jackson* took such positions as they could get, towing other vessels not forming proper lines and throwing them out of place, and fought their guns well. The taking of a new position while under fire, by the *Brooklyn* and *Colorado*, was a beautiful sight, and when they got into place both ships delivered a fire that nothing could withstand. The *Brooklyn* well sustained her proud name under her present commander, Capt. JAMES ALDEN, and the *Colorado* gave evidence that her commander, Commodore H. K. THATCHER, well understood the duties of his position. The *Susquehannah* was most effective in her fire, and was fortunate enough to obtain the right position, though much bothered by a vessel near her that had not found her right place.

The *Mohican* went into battle gallantly, and fired rapidly and with effect, and when the *Powhatan*, *Ticonderoga* and *Shenandoah* got into their positions, they did good service. The *Pawtuxet* fell handsomely into line and did good service with the rest, and the *Vanderbilt* took position near the *Minnesota*, and threw in a splendid fire.

The firing of the monitors was excellent, and when their shells struck great damage was done, and the little gunboats that covered them kept up a fire sufficient to disconcert the enemy's aim.

The rebels fired no more after the vessels all opened on them, except a few shots from the Mound and upper batteries, which the *Iasco* and her consorts soon silenced. Our men were at work at the guns five hours, and glad to get a little rest. They came out of the action with rather a contempt for the rebel batteries, and anxious to renew the battle in the morning.

On the 25th all the transports had arrived, and Gen. BUTLER sent Gen. WEITZEL to see me and arrange the programme for the day. It was decided that we should attack the forts again, while the army landed and assaulted them, if possible, under our heavy fire. I sent seventeen gunboats, under the command of Capt. O. S. GLEASON, to cover the troops and assist with their boats in landing the soldiers. Finding the smaller vessels kept too far from the beach, which was quite bold, I sent in the *Brooklyn*, to set them an example, which that vessel did, relying on every commander should, on the information I gave him in relation to the soundings. To this number was added all the small vessels that were covering the coast along. And finally I sent some eight or nine vessels that were acting under Commander GAMBLE in endeavoring to find a way across the bar. This gave 100 small boats to land the troops with; beside those, the army were already provided with about 20 more.

At 7 A. M. on the 25th I made signal to get under way and form in line of battle, which was quickly done. The order to attack was given, and the Ironsides took position in her usual handsome style, the monitors following close after her. All the vessels followed according to orders, and took position without a shot being fired at them, excepting a few shots fired at the four last vessels that got into line. The firing this day was slow, only sufficient to answer the enemy while the army landed, which they were doing five miles to the east of the fleet. I suppose about 3,000 men landed, when I was notified they were reëmbarking. I could see our soldiers near the fort reconnoitering and sharpshooting, and was in hopes an assault was deemed practicable.

Gen. WEITZEL, in person, was making observations about 600 yards off, and the troops were in and around the works. One gallant officer, whose name I do not know, went on the parapet and brought away the rebel flag we had knocked down. A soldier went into the works and led out a horse, killing the orderly mounted on him, and taking his dispatches from the body. Another soldier fired his musket into the bombproof among the rebels, and eight or ten others who had ventured near the forts were wounded by our shells.

As the ammunition gave out the vessels retired from action, and the iron-clads and the *Minnesota*, *Colorado and Susquehanna* were ordered to open rapidly, which they did with such effect that it seemed to tear the works to pieces. We drew off at sunset, leaving the iron-clads to fire through the night, expecting the troops would attack in the morning, when we would commence again. I received word from Gen. WEITZEL informing me that it was impracticable to assault, and herewith enclose a letter from Gen. BUTLER, assigning his reasons for withdrawing the troops. I also inclose my answer.

In the bombardment of the 25th the men were engaged firing slowly for seven hours. The rebels kept a couple of guns on the upper batteries firing on the vessels, hitting some of them several times without doing much damage. The *Wabash* and *Powhattan*, being within their range, the object seemed mainly to disable them; but a rapid fire soon closed them up. Everything was cooly and systematically done throughout the day, and witnessed some beautiful practice.

The army commenced landing about 2 o'clock, Capt. GLESSON, in the *Santiago de Cuba*, having shelled Flag Pond Battery to insure a safe landing, and they commenced to reëmbark about 5 o'clock. The weather coming on thick and rainy, about a brigade were left on the beach during the night, covered by the gunboats. As our troops landed, sixty-five rebel soldiers hoisted the white flag, and delivered themselves up, and were taken prisoners by the seamen landing the troops, and conveyed to the *Santiago de Cuba*; and two hundred and eighteen more gave themselves up to the reconnoitering party, all being desirous to quit the war.

I don't pretend to put my opinion in opposition to Gen. WEITZEL, who is a thorough soldier and an able engineer, and whose business it is to know more of assaulting than I do. But I can't help thinking that it was worth while to make the attempt, after arriving so far.

About 12 o'clock I sent in a detachment of double-enders under command of Commander JOHN GUEST, to see if I could effect an entrance through the channel. The great number of wrecks on and about the bar has changed the whole formation, and where the the original channel was, we found a shallow bar. I sent Lieut. W. B. CUSHING in to sound and buoy out the channel if he could find one, with orders to Commander GUEST to drag for torpedoes and be ready to run in by the buoys when ordered. One boat belonging to the *Tacony* was sunk by a shell, and a man had his legs cut off; still they stuck to their work until ordered to withdraw for other duty.

In conclusion, allow me to draw your attention to the conduct of Commander RHIND and Lieut. PRESTON. They engaged in the most perilous adventure that was, perhaps, ever undertaken, and though no material results have taken place from the effects of the explosion that we know of, still it was not their fault. As an incentive to others, I beg leave to recommend them for promotion. Also that of Lieut. R. H. LAMSON, who piloted them in and brought them off. No one in the squadron considered that their lives would be saved, and Capt. RHIND and Lieut. PRESTON had made an arrangement to sacrifice themselves in case the vessel was boarded, a thing likely to happen. I inclose herewith the report of Commander RHIND, with the names of the gallant fellows who volunteered for the desperate service.

Allow me to mention, also, the name of Mr. BRADFORD, of the Coast Survey, who has always patiently performed every duty he has been called on to carry out.

My thanks are due to Lieut.-Commander R. R. BRESE, Fleet Captain, for carrying about my orders to the fleet during the action, and for his general usefulness to Lieut-Commander H. ADAMS, for promptness in supplying the fleet with ammunition; to Lieut. M. W. SANDERS, Signal Officer, whose whole time was occupied in making signals, and who performed his duty well; and to my Aids, Lieut. S. W. TERRY and Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, who afforded me valuable assistance.

I have not yet received a list of the casualties, but believe they are very few from the enemy's guns. We had killed and wounded about forty-five persons by the bursting of the Parrott guns.

I must not omit to pay a tribute to the officers and crews of the monitors, who rode out the heavy gales on an open coast without murmuring or complaining of the want of comfort, which must have been very serious. They have shown a degree of fortitude and perseverance seldom witnessed. Equally brave in battle, they take the closest work with pleasure, and the effect of their shells is terrific. The following are the names of the commanders, and I hope I shall ever keep them under my command: Commanders E. G. PARROTT, of the *Monadnock*, and E. R. CALHOUN, of the *Saugus*; Lieut.-Commanders GEORGE L. BELKNAP, of the *Canonicus*, and E. E. POTTER, of the *Mahopac*.

There are about 1,000 left on shore by the army, who have not got off yet on account of the surf on the beach. These will be got off in the morning, and then the soldiers will be sent home.

I inclose the general order for the attack.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

GEN. BUTLER TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Dec. 25, 1864.

ADMIRAL: Upon landing the troops and making a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both Gen. WEITZEL and myself are fully of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault, as it was left substantially uninjured as a defensive work, by the navy fire. We found 17 guns, protected by traverses, two only of which were dismounted, bearing on the beach and covering a strip of land, the only practicable route, not wide enough for a thousand men in line of battle.

Having captured Flag Pond Battery, the garrison of which, sixty-five men and two commissioned officers, were taken off by the navy, we also captured Half-Moon Battery, and seven officers and two hundred and eight men of the Third North Carolina Junior Reserves, including its Commander, from whom I learned that a portion of HOKE'S division, consisting of KIRKLAND'S and HAGOOD'S brigades, had been sent from the lines before Richmond on Tuesday last, arriving at Wilmington Friday night.

Gen. WEITZEL advanced his skirmish-line within fifty yards of the fort, while the garrison was kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, and so closely, that three or four men of the picket-line ventured upon the parapet, and through the sally-port of the works, capturing a horse, which they brought off, killing the Orderly, who was the bearer of a dispatch from the Chief of Artillery of Gen. WHITING, to bring a light battery within the fort; and also brought away from the parapet the flag of the fort. This was done while the shells of the navy were falling about the heads of the daring men who entered the work; and it was evident, as soon as the fire of the navy ceased because of the darkness, that the fort was fully manned again, and opened with grape and canister upon our picket line.

Finding that nothing but the operations of a regular siege, which did not come within my instructions, would reduce the fort, and in view of the threatening aspect of the weather, the wind arising from the southwest, rendering it impossible to make further landing through the surf, I caused the troops with their prisoners to reëmbark; and I see nothing further that can be done by the land forces. I shall, therefore sail for Hampton Roads as soon as the transport fleet can be got in order.

My engineers and officers report Fort Fisher to me as substantially uninjured as a defensive work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

To Rear-Admiral PORTER.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO GEN. BUTLER.

NORTH-ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN, OFF NEW-INLET, N. C., Dec. 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, the substance of which was communicated to me by Gen. WEITZEL last night. I have ordered the largest vessels to proceed off Beaufort to fill up with ammunition, to be ready for another attack in case it is decided to proceed with this matter by making other arrangements. We have not commenced firing rapidly yet, and could keep any rebels inside from moving their head until an assaulting column was within twenty yards of the works. I wish some more of your gallant fellows had followed the officer who took the flag from the parapet, and the brave fellow who brought the horse out from the fort. I think they would have found it an easier conquest than is supposed. I do not, however, pretend to place my opinion in opposition to Gen. WEITZEL, whom I know to be an accomplished soldier and engineer, and whose opinion has great weight with me.

D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, Dec. 26.

The grand naval conflict for the possession of the Wilmington approaches, which, in consequence of the inclement weather and other unavoidable causes, has been postponed for a brief season, was fully inaugurated Friday night by the explosion near Fort Fisher of two hundred and fifteen tons of gunpowder, packed in barrels and bags, on board the steamer *Louisiana*.

THE PREPARATION.

In a previous letter to the TIMES I detailed at length the sailing of the fleet from Hampton Roads, and the arrival of many of the vessels in Beaufort Harbor, N. C. The larger ships of the fleet, including the *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Minnesota*, *New Ironsides*, and others of like draft, did not rendezvous at Beaufort, but passed on further to the south, keeping out of sight of land. On Friday, the 16th, the *Santiago de Cuba* and the *Fort Jackson* sailed out of Beaufort Harbor, and proceeded on a cruise for blockade-runners, and on the 18th again joined the fleet. On the morning of the 18th all the vessels of the fleet, excepting a few that were still waiting at Beaufort for coal, assembled in latitude 33° 46′ North, and Longitude 27° 20′ West, the rendezvous designated by Admiral PORTER, and communicated by a printed circular to the principal officers in the expedition. This point is twenty-five miles from Fort Fisher, consequently none of the vessels were near enough to be seen from the shore. Conspicuous among the fleet I noticed the *Malvern*, Admiral PORTER'S flagship. Also the *Ben Deford*, the flagship of Gen. BUTLER. At 9 A. M. a signal was displayed from the *Malvern* for the vessels to get under way. In a short time paddle-wheels and propellers began to turn, and each ship took her assigned position in regular line and order. Two hours were occupied in manœuvering and inspecting, after which orders were signaled for the fleet to run in toward the shore. At 2 P. M. the fleet dropped anchor sixteen miles from Fort Fisher, and eleven from Masonboro Inlet. The morning of the 20th found the fleet still lying at anchor sixteen miles from Fort Fisher. The day was very clear, but nothing was done toward going into action that day.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY ABOUT CAPE FEAR.

Doubtless a brief description of the location, character and surroundings of the country at the entrance of the Cape Fear River will, in a measure, assist the reader in obtaining a clear and comprehensive view of the importance and magnitude of the approaching engagement. The river itself is approached from two main inlets, separated by Smith's Island, the southernmost one of which may be termed the mouth of the stream, the other being known as New Inlet. At the north of New Inlet and fronting the ocean, is a narrow strip of land twenty miles in length, which is nearly severed from the main land by a sound, the connection being formed at the southern end. The extreme southern point of this narrow peninsula is called Federal Point, on which Fort Fisher stands. Nearer the inlet is a mound, or earthwork, mounting heavy guns and supporting a lighthouse, the latter being for the special guidance of blockade-runners. Between the Mound and Fisher is a line of water batteries, with guns of moderate calibre. North of Fort Fisher are other water batteries, and five miles distant is the Half-moon Battery. Masonboro Inlet separates the northern end of the peninsula from the island above. Those familiar with the location of the rebel defences in Charleston harbor will readily perceive a resemblance between the military situation on Sullivan's Island and that on the narrow territory north of New Inlet. The soil is sandy and unproductive. According to a coast survey chart, three or four houses formerly stood near the bank of Cape Fear River. Doubtless these houses were owned and inhabited by pilots, some of whom have come into our lines. Near Masonboro Inlet the rebels erected salt works, which gave employment to about 800 men. Expeditions from our fleet have at different times destroyed these works, but on every occasion the rebels would soon rebuild them. One night last Summer a boat's crew from a blockader landed at Masonboro Inlet, and received the most hospitable treatment from the workmen. On returning to the ship fifty of the rebels accompanied the party, and over two hundred others were willing and ready to do likewise, but the boat would not hold them.

Directly opposite Federal Point, across New Inlet, is situated Zekes Island. Two months ago, about the time it began to be whispered that an attack on Wilmington was contemplated, the enemy commenced building an earthwork on that island. Smith's Island is of little account, and is supposed to be free of earthworks, batteries and troops. The ground is low and marshy, and on that portion facing the beach can be observed a sickly growth of pines. On every part of it numerous reptiles abound in alarming numbers. Fort Caswell is situated on a point of the main land on the south side of the principal entrance to Cape Fear River. A short distance above it, on a line with the stream, is Fort Johnson and several smaller works. The distance from Fort Fisher to Fort Caswell, in a direct line, does not exceed nine miles. From Fort Fisher to Wilmington, on the line of the river, the distance is twenty miles. The difficulty of manœuvering ships off the entrance of the river is greatly enhanced by the presence of rocks and dangerous shoals. The Frying Pan Shoals, looked upon by the mariner as the most treacherous and dangerous of any on the coast, extend twenty-three miles seaward from Cape Fear. Thus it will be seen that the vessels doing blockade duty at New Inlet, although within sight of the vessels guarding the main entrance of the river, cannot join them without passing over fifty miles of water besides Frying Pan Shoals. There are others which exist in the vicinity of the forts, and, as a consequence, it requires the utmost care on the part of our officers to keep their vessels from grounding. At the first of the war, blockade-runners chose the South Pass in coming out of the river, but recently they have manifested a preference for New Inlet. Each of the Captains is supplied with an excellent chart of the coast, of English drawing, upon which the depth of water and other particulars are carefully noted.

THE MAMMOTH EXPLOSION.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

The marvelous event of the age, the gunpowder explosion, which was to have taken place on the night of the 18th, actually came off at an early hour this morning; but the effect of the same was by no means so serious or astounding as most of us had been led to anticipate. The plan originally laid out for firing the vessel and getting her up to near Fort Fisher was changed in some few minor particulars, and from an interview with the officer who had the matter in charge, I am placed in possession of many interesting facts connected with the event. With the exception of the boat sent out to take aboard the parties who conducted the affair, none of the vessels of the fleet were nearer than twelve or fifteen miles to the scene of the explosion. The *Louisiana*, the steamer used to receive the powder, was a purchased vessel of 295 tons measurement, carried an armament of five heavy guns, and for over a year had been doing duty off Newbern, N. C. Ten days ago she was at Craney Island, taking on board the powder, two hundred and fifteen tons, and at that time I remember meeting some of her officers at Norfolk, who, although aware that the vessel was being filled with an immense and precarious cargo, were greatly puzzled to divine the meaning of it all. They did not dream for a moment that the ship which had been their home for so long a time was to meet with such a novel and tragical end. On the morning of the explosion the ship was commanded by Com. ALEXANDER C. RHIND, of the double-ender steamer *Agawam*, who was assisted in the daring exploit by Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, of Admiral PORTER'S Staff; Engineer A. T. E. MULLAN, of the *Agawam*; Master's Mate PAUL BOYDEN, formerly of the *Louisiana*. The crew consisted of seven picked men from the *Agawam*, in whom Commander RHIND could place full trust and implicit confidence. Commander RHIND formerly had command of the monitor *Keokuk*, in Charleston Harbor, and is not unfamiliar with deeds that partake largely of the hazardous. Lieut. PRESTON was attached to Admiral DAHLGREN'S staff during the attack on Fort Sumter, and while on a boat expedition that had been sent to seize that work, he was captured, together with a number of the men. Lieut. PRESTON'S reconnoissances in Charleston Harbor would naturally tend to give him an appetite to again try his hand at an enterprise which calls for coolness and daring. The night, although not pitchy dark, was not sufficiently light for a vessel to be easily discovered when approaching the shore; and the fact that the moon did not rise till about 3 A. M., added to the chances of the complete success of the scheme. Of course, it was no secret that a gigantic plan had been concocted which had for its object the demolition of the rebel earthworks, and the immediate putting *hors du combat* of all the rebel soldiers in the vicinity of Cape Fear. As a natural consequence the expectations of nearly every one connected with the fleet were raised to an exciting point, and on the night of the 23d all were on tiptoe to watch the phenomena attending the mighty and expeditious mode of opening and closing a battle. It was generally supposed that the terrific concussion would occur at about one A. M., but for fear that they would miss the sublime spectacle or fail to have their ears made forever deaf by the stunning report, hundreds of persons paced the vessels' decks from early in the evening till the hour of the explosion. The first visible intimation or encouragement given that the *Louisiana* was proceeding on her mission was conveyed in the flight of three rockets, followed by a display of constant signals, all of which appeared to originate from a point not remote from Fort Fisher. This was at 12:30 o'clock, and, for one, I began to feel some doubt whether the vessel would escape discovery from the shore, as the signal might possibly create suspicion as to her character, instead of impressing the rebels, as was the intention, that she was a blockade-runner discovered and pursued by our cruisers. As it turned out, the enemy either did not see the vessel, or if he did, mistook the nature of her errand. At one o'clock the watch on deck reported a bright glare in the sky, directly over the place where it was expected the explosion would occur. This glow gradually increased to a bright light, which finally expanded into a brilliant illumination. The illumination did not retain its vividness throughout its appearance, but at intervals would die down to a dull glare, thus giving one the impression that a huge bonfire had been built and was occasionally replenished with fresh fuel. The light continued visible till fifteen minutes of two, when, as if by magic, the heavens were electrified into one vast sheet of vivid flame. This lasted but for a moment, and then the light disappeared altogether. We now breathlessly awaited the fearful shock. The immense concussion came to us in a very meek manner. A deep, heavy report, not unlike that produced by the discharge of a 100-pounder, which communicated a slight trembling motion to the ship, greeted our ears fifteen seconds after the disappearance of the flash of light. Thus ended the exhibition. The officers and men who engineered the experiment—for experiment it certainly was—returned safely to the fleet that night. The next morning, not a vestige of the *Louisiana* was to be seen, and the presumption is that she was blown to atoms. Commander RHIND states that the affair was carried out to the letter. The *Louisiana* was towed by the steamer *Wilderness* to within a short distance of the proposed anchorage, when the line was cast off and her engines put in motion. At a point 300 yards from Fort Fisher the engines were stopped and the steamer was anchored. The rebels on shore discovered her and made signals, but did not fire on her. Everything being in readiness, a pile of two and a half cords of light dry wood, which had been placed on the stern of the boat for the purpose, and covered with oil, pitch and grease, was fired, when the party jumped into a small boat attached to the *Wilderness* by a rope, and pulled themselves hand over hand to the latter. In a few minutes' time all were on board the *Wilderness*, and away she flew seaward as fast as her machinery would propel her. In about an hour's time, and when the *Wilderness* had crossed a distance of twelve or fifteen miles the explosion occurred. The size of the grains varied, some of the powder having been calculated for cannon and some for rifle use. The effect the explosion had on Fort Fisher or any other of the rebel works is not known, but it is the impression throughout the fleet that it must have been slight, from the fact that the rebels at times during the day, opened their guns in a manner too lively to indicate weakness in material. Major THOMAS CASEY, of the Engineer corps, and stationed at Portland, Missouri, witnessed the explosion, having been ordered to do so by the War Department. In due time he will submit a full and elaborate report of the matter to the authorities.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE.

On the morning of the 24th, at 6½ o'clock, a signal was made from the flagship for the vessels of the fleet to prepare for moving. In a short time thereafter all the fleet were steaming toward the shore, which was distant five miles from the anchorage. The day opened favorably for the intended bombardment. The wind was blowing lightly from the southwest, and the rough sea that had been prevailing for two or three days previous had subsided into comparatively smooth water. That the reader may obtain a clear view of the plan of attack, I insert the substance of a general order issued by Admiral PORTER:

"It is first proposed to endeavor to paralyze the garrison by an explosion, all the vessels remaining twelve miles out from the bar, and the troops in transports twelve miles down the coast, ready to steam up and be prepared to take the works by assault, in case the latter are disabled. At a given signal, all the bar vessels will run off shore twelve miles, when the vessel with powder will go in under the forts. When the explosion takes place, all the vessels will stand in shore, in the order marked on the plan. The *New Ironsides* will steam along shore, coming from the eastward, until the flag-staff on Fort Fisher bears southwest by one-half west, and anchor; chain ready to slip, with her broadside bearing on the largest of the enemy's works, and open fire without delay. The monitors will come up astern, anchoring not more than one length apart, directly in line along the shore, leaving space only for a gunboat to lie outside of them and fire between them or over them. The *New-Ironsides* and monitors will lie in not less than three and a half fathoms water, which will place them about three-fourths of a mile from Fort Fisher and a little over a quarter of a mile from the beach. In the meantime the large ships will lie formed in line of battle to the east of the iron-clads, and heading parallel with the land south one-half west course in five fathoms of water. When the signal is made to "take position," the frigates and sloops will go ahead slowly and anchor about a mile from Fort Fisher with their cables ready to slip and with not more than fifteen fathoms of chain, the fifteen fathom shackle inside the hawse hole.

"The reserves of each division will form a line out of gun-shot ready to act as occasion may require. Great care and coolness will be required to drop the vessels in their right places, and a too early commencement of fire on the part of those going into position, may create confusion. As we know but little about the calibre and number of rebel guns, the vessels must concentrate their fires on the heaviest batteries, but get the range before firing rapidly. For instance, the large vessels and iron-clads concentrate on Fort Fisher, while the *Vanderbilt*, *Fort Jackson* and the vessels in the line with the *Fort Jackson*, will open on the forts within their reach between Fort Fisher and the mound.

"All the reserved vessels will prepare to attack Zekes Island Battery, by taking a position where they can enfilade it, which is when the fort bears northwest. Vessels drawing fourteen feet can go within a mile and three-quarters with perfect safety, and use their rifle guns with good effect. They can also reach the forts on Federal Point, and prevent their firing accurately on the other portions of the fleet in closer range.

"As only low steam will be required, those vessels that can move and work handily with half their boilers, will only use those on one side, keeping the boilers on the side near the enemy full of water and without steam; with water warm only, and ready to make steam in case of necessity. Slow, deliberate firing is desirable. There will be smoke enough, anyhow. Rapid and indiscriminate firing will amount to little or nothing. I hope no shot will be thrown away."

The vessels moved up very cautiously, in two columns, and when within five miles of the coast, came to a temporary halt. In a short time the *New Ironsides*, followed by the monitors *Canonicus*, *Monadnock*, and *Mahopac*, left the main columns and advanced toward the rebel works. The first-named vessel crept slowly along the shore until a point three-fourths of a mile from Fort Fisher had been reached, when she came to a stand and gave the rebels the first shot at 1 P. M. This was succeeded by other shots, and by two good broadsides; but they all failed to elicit a response from any of the rebel works. The next vessel to come into action was the *Canonicus*, which took a position a few yards ahead of the *New Ironsides*, and gave Fort Fisher a fifteen-inch shell square in its water face. The *Mahopac* next came into action, so that, by 1¾ o'clock, the iron-clads were busily engaged. This amount of metal caused the rebels to throw off their reticence and return the fire, which they did from four pieces, directing it at the *New Ironsides* and then to the monitors. The gunboats *Nyack*, *Unadilla*, *Huron*, and *Pequot* remained near the iron-clads during the engagement. No sooner had the first shot been fired than the frigate *Minnesota*, followed by the *Mohican*, *Colorado*, *Tuscarora*, *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Brooklyn*, *Powhattan*, and *Juniata*, steamed up and took a position on a line south of the iron-clads and distant from Fort Fisher about one mile. Next came the *Seneca*, *Shenandoah*, *Ticonderoga*, *Mackinaw*, *Maumee*, *Yantic* and *Kansas*, which formed in line just in the rear of the line headed by the *Minnesota*, and covered the spaces between those vessels.

Such was the line of battle at two P. M. As soon as each vessel came into position, she threw out her anchor at the bow and kedge at the stern, in order to keep a broadside constantly present to the enemy. The firing now became very heavy and rapid, and was directed principally to Fort Fisher, although the water batteries received considerable attention. While the vessels above enumerated were thus engaged, still another line was formed to the south of the first line of ships and at nearly the same distance from Fort Fisher, consisting of the *Fort Jackson*, *Santiago de Cuba*, *Tacony*, *Osceola*, *Chippewa*, *Sassacus*, *Maratanza*, *Rhode Island*, *Monticello*, *Quaker City*, *Alabama* and *Iasco*. The *Vanderbilt* took a position between the two lines. The vessels in reserve were stationed about one and a half miles from the fort. They were the *Aries*, *Howquah*, *Cherokee*, *A. D. Vance*, *Æolus*, *Gettysburgh*, *Montgomery*, *Keystone State*, *Banshee*, *Emma*, *Lillian*, *Tristam Shandy*, *Britannia*, *Gov. Buckingham* and *Bynonia*. The *Pontoosuc* was in line with the iron-clads. The *Wilderness*, *Nansemond*, *Ada* and *Moccasin* were detailed for special service, and were engaged most of the time conveying dispatches from the *Malvern* to the other vessels. The above list includes all the vessels that were present in the engagement. Many of those classed with the force in reserve took an active part in the fight before the close of the afternoon. At three o'clock all the vessels in battle line were pouring their shots into the enemy's works with astounding rapidity. In fact rapidity rather than precision seemed to characterize the firing. For about an hour the enemy replied in a lively manner from a few guns in Fisher. But after that time he simmered down to an occasional shot. When the vessels moved up to take the position assigned them on the line farthest south from Fisher, the Mound Battery opened with a 100-pounder. This gun was used at long intervals, and apparently only when the cannoniers thought they were pretty sure of hitting the mark. During the afternoon the barracks within the fort and some buildings outside of it took fire several times. At one time three rebel steamers were noticed coming down the Cape Fear River. They arrived as far as the point, and then halted as if to give parties on board an opportunity of watching the progress of the fight. But it so happened the *Keystone State* got a sight at the crowd, and pitched into them with a few rounds of shell, which had the amusing effect of sending the rebel craft up the river as rapidly as their wheels would propel them. During the first part of the fight, I cannot say the accuracy of the firing on the part of the vessels was what we expected, but they improved greatly in that respect later in the day. Far too many missiles fell short. The air was filled with exploding shells, which were intended to be exploded inside the rebel works. The rebels, however, were equally deficient in the accuracy of their range, as may be inferred from the fact that during the day's action, they injured not more than eight or ten of our men. The flagstaff on Fisher was shot away several times. The flag on the mound battery was also struck down three times before sunset. From the number of the vessels engaged in the action, the number of guns brought to bear on the rebel works, and the persistent determination of every man to perform the duty assigned him, the battle could not be otherwise than the most interesting and the grandest that has ever taken place on the sea. From the moment the first shot was fired till near

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," *give the date of this list*, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A.

Abrams Martha
Abbott Caroline
Mrs
Adams Hester A
Anderson Alex
Mrs
Ames Andrews Charlotte
Andrews Henry
Mademoiselle
Ackley Olive C
Aikman Jane
Allen Emma J
Anderson M E Mrs
(Vanderwater-st)
Armitage Annie
Ash Mary
Athers Harriet E

B.

Babcock Jno C Mrs
Baile Sallie
Blaney Mary A
Blacker Eliza F
Bradburn Annie Mrs
Bradshaw Albert Mrs
Brady Cath
Brady Cath
Brady Cath
Brady Margt
Barrett Margaret Mrs
Barnes John Mrs
Batcheldor Phebe Mrs
Batcheldor Sussie Mrs
Bauman Margaretha
Bauer Johanna
Bauertin Margarite Mrs
Bauhoff Clara Mrs
Beirne Mary
Belais S Mrs
Bell Mary Mrs
Bengam Angenette
Bennett Mary
Bennett Emma
Bennett Elizabeth
Benson Ellen Mrs
Benson J J Mrs
Benson Jane Mrs
Berren Tresia
Berkly Linda
Bergen Rebecca L
Berner Ellen
Breney Mrs
Brew Cath
Breck Geo C Mrs
Billy M
Birdsall Anna C
Mrs
Bishop Julia P
Brisco Sarah Mrs
Browne Alvira
Brown Anna
Brown Sophia E
Brown Ann Mrs
Brown Alice Mrs
Brown Fannie
Brown Margaret
Bollis Jennie
Bortell Isabella
Bottne Fredricke
Mrs
Bougucereau Madame
Bouyer Gabriella
Bowers Elizabeth
Boyle Johanna
Boyl Sarah
Boyle Mary Ann
Boyle Johanna
Broderick Ellen
Mrs
Brodhead Lucretia C
Bronson Rhoda
Brower Rosannah
Brownell Lucinda
Buckly Mary Ann
Buclin Nette
Breckmann Juliet
Burns Mary Mrs
Burns Cath Mrs
Butler Mrs, Essex-st
Butterfield A C
Mrs
Byrns Mary Mrs
Byrne J J Colonel
Mrs

C.

Cadwell Henry Criss Mrs
Douglass Mrs
Caffery C Mrs
Campbell George
Mrs
Camlin Mary Mrs
Cantion Ellen
Cappelle M E
Castlin Mary S
Mrs
Chambers Sarah
Call Elsie M
Cary Eliza Mrs
Carlton Libbie
Carrigan Cath
Carney Ellen
Carroll Eliza
Cassidy Kate
Casey Cath Mrs
Cathi Byron Mrs
Cavin Mrs
Clark James W
Mrs
Clark D Mrs
Clark S H Mrs
Chase Sarah L
Mrs
Charles Angeline
Mrs
Cleary Ellen
Cipriant Clinton
Ann Mrs—2
Clinton Anne
Coale S Chase Mrs
Calby Lora H Mrs
Colio Madamel
Collon Ellen
Collins Mary
Collins Mary, Cliff-st
Collins Mary
Rice Annie
Richmond Ellen
Richards Caroline
Rily Mary
Ridner Susan
Riely Jane
Richards E B Mrs
Riter Mary
Richards Mary Ann
Robinson Emily
Robb Mary
Rosenfield Isaac
Mrs
Rogers Edwd Wm
Mrs
Rodie Sophia Mrs
Robin Julia Mrs
Roberts F S Mrs
Rochn Elisa
Rogers Lucy
Roemer C
Royce J R Mrs
Rourke Mrs
Ruyder Ella
Russell D P Mrs
Ruyle Hannah
Ryndor Mattie
Ryan Susan Mrs
Rushmore A Mrs
Russel Mrs
Ryan Margt
Connelly Antonette Mrs
Crocker Sarah O
Mrs
Croam James Mrs
Cook Ann Mrs
Cooper Louisa Mrs
Conogan Mary
Cornell Esther
Courlard S M Mrs
Coyle Eliza
Crook Antonette
Mrs
Crosby Mary
Crosson Mrs
Crosley Ellen E
Cutler A M
Cunningham Anne
Cunningham Ellen
Cunningham Mrs, 24th-st
Cummings E D
Cummings Margt
Currier Maria Ann
Curtis C A Mrs
Curtis Elizabeth
Church Miss
Crudden Mary
Coffin Ann Mrs—2
Cones Lea
Conly Susan
Connelly Mary
Connelly Margt
Connelly Mrs, Curtis-st
Mulberry-st
Connelly Bitty
Cook Ann Mrs
Copp Louisa

D

Daly Margt
Dant Lizzie
Darris Susie W
Davis Lizzie—2
Davis J R Mrs
Davis Epstein Mrs
Davey HenriettaM
Dean Silla
Dealy Mrs
Deane Elizabeth P
Deering Susan
Delmanty Jennie
Delmage Ann
Demarest Hannah
Demet Mrs, Cedar-st
Deming Lizzie
Derrick LouiseMrs
Derby E M Mrs
Destler Elizabeth
Mrs
Desmond Laura
Deveina Kate
Devine Mary Mrs
Dewenth Madam
Devine Margt Mrs
Dewey Julia Mrs
Dremfield G A
De Barson Mary Ellen Mrs
De Burgn Josephine W
De Graff Julia N
De Loira A Mrs
De Mecarty A Mrs
De Wolt Mrs
Dickson Agusta
Dickenson Anna
Dillon M K Mrs
Dillon Anne
Dimmick Emma K
Dinnan Kate
Dixon Elizabeth
Mrs
Dodsworth Sarah J
Doherty Margt
Dohn Lizzie
Doland Bettie
Donahy Ellen Mrs
Donnell Ellen
Donivan Honora
Donavan MaryAnn
Donavan Alize
Doolittle Eliza Mrs
Doolittle LizzieMrs
DorseyRebecca Mrs
Doubleday Mary
Mrs
Douglass Mary Mrs
Dowans Ann
Doyle Mrs
Doyle Alice
Duffy Mary
Dugoon Mary Mrs
Dugan Mrs
Dunn James B Mrs
Dunne Margt
Dunn Georgie S
Dutcher Elizabeth A
Daymock Georgia
Drummond Agnes
Mrs

E

Eagan Cath
Ecrayd Jennette
Edmonds Emily W
Egan Margt
Ellinger Wilhelmine Mrs—2
Elliott Rebecca
Emerson S A Mrs
—2
Emery Susan E
Mrs
Engiemayer Theresa
Ells Jennie M
Eppel Kathrine
Mrs
Evans Temperance
Evans Charlotte
Everett Mary Jane

F

Falvey Mrs
Fancher Elizabeth
Farrington Mary
Mrs
Farrell Margt
Flaherty Bridget
Flanagan M A Mrs
Fraser J Mrs
Francis George B
Flagan Alice
Fleby Cath
Fleckenstein Anna Maria
French Samuel
Mrs
Field Kate
Fredericks Julia
A Mrs
Finch Esther
Fiske Elijah Mrs
Fish Mary Mrs
Fisher Bess Mrs
Fischer Amelia
Fitch Edward Mrs
Fitzgerald Ann
Fitzpatrick Susan
Flinn Margt Mrs
Fricher Ernestine
Forestier Madam
Forbes Esther Mrs
Ford Margaret
Foster Mary
Foster Joseph Mrs
Foster Libbie Mrs
Fountain Mary Mrs
Fountain Mary Julia
Fowler Mrs
Flock Mrs
Furney Eliza
Fuller E A Mrs—2
Fullam Susan
Furgason Geo Mrs
Fuly Arthur W
Mrs
Foster Julia
Mrs
Foster Mrs
Heickson William O
Furney Eliza
Fuller E A Mrs—2
Fullam Susan
Furgason Geo Mrs
Fuly Arthur W
Mrs

G

Goble Mary Mrs
Gallagher E
Gallagher Bridget
Gallagher Mary
Mrs
Gardner Mary Mrs
Gatewood Mary
Mrs
Glawnee Cassie
Mrs
Graves Emma
Gray Mollie F
Geer C A Mrs
Gray Elizabeth
Green Anna M
Green Emma F
Greeley Ann
Ginneman Mathilda
Glebbe Emilie
Gillespie Jane
Gillis Belia
Grieninger Bertha
Griffin Sarah
Grieves Christina
Goestchines Almira
Mrs
Goodue Frances
Goss Francis M
Mrs
Gordon S E
Gordaie Mary
Gorman Mary
Goodwin Mrs, 5th-st
Grossbeck Mrs
Groody Sarah
Guaness Rody T
Gurny Mrs
Guin Mary
Gunter Ma-
Guirterstoff Marie
Gunshut Lotty
Mrs

H

Hall Emma
Hall L M Mrs
Hall Martha A Mrs
Hall Susie Mrs
Hamis E Mrs
Halsey Amelia L
Mrs
Hallock Mary
Haley Lizey
Hammond Eliza
Hammend Flora
Hamilton Mary L
Hamilton Augusta Mrs
Hamilton E C Mrs
Hamackin Susan M
Hansey M Mrs
Hanley Ellen
Hannor Hannah
Hanna Ann Jane
Haser Amelia A
Hanse L Mrs
Harrope Emma
Hant Mary H Mrs
Hant R Mrs
Hant Bell M
Harris Hattie D
Harnitt E J Mrs
Harding Hannah
Hardy Wm J Mrs
Harrop Emily
Harter Annie
Haber Maria
Hathaway Mary
Hayes Mary Mrs
Hayes Mrs, 25th-st
Hawley Susan Mrs
Hascall: Charles
Mrs
Healy Mary
Heath Emma
Hegarty S Mrs
Hiskell Maggie
Heintz Mari
Heilliger Cath
Helmis Cath Mrs
Henny Mary Mrs
Henderson Ida
Henman Gertrude
Hermann Madame
Hennessy Hannah
Hewitt Samuel
Mrs
Hicks S S Mrs
Hiliyer Mrs, Nassau-st
Hoffrean Julia M
Hopkins Lizzie
Hopkins Hattie S
Holt Samuel Mrs
Hominig Mrs
Hough Margt
House A Mrs
Houe C Nelde
Houland E Mrs
Hunter Josephine R
Humphreys Mrs, Franklin-square
Hull Charlotte E
Mrs
Humphreys Missouri
Hubbide Jane Mrs
Huston Wm H Mrs
Huise Mary E
Hyres Mary

I

Isham L A Mrs
Isterling Madam
Israell C W

J

Jackson Jane
Jackson Elizabeth
Mrs
Jackson Sophia
Mrs
Jacqueman P
Mrs
Jackanny John
Mrs
Jackhart S L
James A
Jennings Cath
Sarah Jenkins
Mrs
Jenkins Cath Mrs
Jackson Margaret
Mrs
Johns Rachel E
Mrs
Johnston Martha
Johnston Jane
Johnston Harriet
Johnson Sarah
Robt H Johnson
Mrs
Jones Jane E
Jones Ann
Jones Elizabeth C
Jones Avonia
Jones Elizabeth
Jones Sarah R
Jones Sallie A
Jones Mary
Jones Hattie—2
Jones Ann J
G Will
Mrs

K

Keating Mrs, 20th-st
Keenan Murcilla
Keenohan Mary
Kehoe Mary Mrs
Kelsey Emma
Kelly Mrs, Mulberry-st
Kelly Martin Mrs
Kelly T Mrs
Kennard Mrs
Kenny Mary Mrs
Kendoles B Mrs
Kennedy Nellie
S J
Ketcham Jno S
Mrs
Knapp Kate
King Emma
King Mary Mrs
Krime Eveline S J
Krisch E M Mrs
Kincosel Susan
Kingsley E E Mrs
Kingsbury Emma
Mrs
Kindregan Mrs, 11th-st
Killroy Julie
Krieg Sophia Mrs
Kohl Theresia

L

Lawler Mary
Lawler Ann
Lacka Sarah
Lakeman Maggie E
Lancaster Mary
Ladd Effie D
Lawler Julia
Lane Anna
Laden Mary
Larkin Honora
Larrie Mary
Lawler Ann
Landers Emma C
Lester C Mrs
Leonard Florence
Leank Bridget
Lella Mrs
Lesser Mrs, 55th-st
Leivas Wm Mrs
Le Humeder Mary
Leons Anna E
Leertona Terresa
Leonard Ella
Leonard Jane
Livermore Emma
Lidell Julia
Lightall, Condor B Mrs
Linwood Lottie N
Logan Misses, 9th-st
Lowe Ann
Lotter Henrietta
Lloyd Ann
Lowenstein H
Lockwood Amanda
Lonegan Bridget
Mrs
Lunt Elizabeth
Luis Mrs
Lynch Ann
Lynch Rosana
Lynos John Mrs

M

Mann Alice M
Manchester Mary B
Madden Cath
Madden Mrs
Mallan Bella
Mahony Mary
Mailly Sarah O
Manee Josephine
Maher Mary
Maloy D C Mrs
Malone Mary
Maher Annie
Marshall Mary E
Maregan Mary
Mrs
Martin Ann
Mather Mary
Massey S E Dr
Mrs
Meahan J Mrs
Mealey Elizabeth
Mead Mary A
Meyer Lena
Melien Ruth B
Meister Louise
Mead Sarah
Mellkiehau Margt
Mrs
Mesmer Elizabeth
Mechut Fanny
Miller Delia
Miller F Mrs
Mitchell N Mrs
Mill L J
Miller Mary
Middleton Mary A
Miller Jeny
Mitchell Mollie
Mitchel Annie
Miner Elizabth
Montefior Mrs
Monfort E C Mrs
Moffit Mrs
Morey Julia
Mollett Henry
Mrs
Moore Ann
Molloy Mary Mrs
Moore M, 2d st
Mount Mary Ann
Morton Rebecca
Mrs
Morton Nellie
Morford Hannah
Moran Ann
Morris Ann
Morse Mary E
Moreton Margt
Moriarty Mary
Morris Delia
Morrisey Mrs
Morris S W Mrs
Morris V C Mrs
Mo cahy Ellen
Murray Jennie
Munroe Alice
Mulloy Mrs
Murphy Elizabeth
Murray Charlott
Mundy Emaline
Murry Mary
Murray Eliza
Murphy Honora J
Mulcahy Mary
Mullen Elizabeth
Murphy Cath
Mulavell Mary
Murtin Mary

N

Nicholson Granville Mrs
Nichols M A Mrs
Nixon Jane Mrs
Nickels R M
Niven John Mrs
Nicklaus Magt Mrs
Nicholls E J Mrs
Nagle Geo Mrs
Nangle Maria
Nallorgan Magdalen
Noldan Mrs
Newton D F Mrs
Nezerfield Nalgarter
Newdrough J B
Mrs
Newbruy P A
Neels Sarah C
Newton R Mrs
Nuns M

O

O'Har Wilmena
O'Neil Theresa
O'Harra Elizabeth
O'Donnell Eliza
O'Rialy Annie
O'Brien C Mrs
O'Donnell Mary
Oldfield Virginia S
Owen E K Mrs
Owens Mary

P

Parkers Clara
Palmer Phebe Mrs
Palmer Hester
Pangborn Phebe
Patison David
Mrs
Patterson Sophia
Pattenburg Annie
Pratt Violetta
Peirce F A Mrs
Perssone Jane
Mrs
Percy Rebecca
Mrs
Percival Eliza
Prenders Margt
Peters Eveline
Peary Malinda H
Peach Sara A
Peach Sara A
Prichard Maria
Pierson C P Mrs
Prindeville Margt
Prince Mary M
Phillips Elia
Pierson J R Mrs
Price Mary
Proctor J
Porter Elizabeth
Plumer C F Mrs
Plumer Phebe
Mrs
Punell Jamima
Pry Margt
Plunket Mary
Puffer Charlott R

Mc

McAnnaly Mary
McAbe Lizzy
McCue Bridget
McCran Maria
McCormick Sarah
McCullum Archie
Mrs
McCorm Cath
McClorky Ann
McDonald Dora
Mrs
McDonald Jas A
Mrs
McDermott Mary
McDurmott Ann
McElroy F Mrs
McFarland Margt
McFeely Rebecca
Mrs
McGuire Emma
McGinty Ellen
McGuckin Mary
McGenley Fanny
McGlone Anne
McGee Margt
McGowan Mary
McIntyre Thos
Mrs
McIntosh Mrs
McKewen Ellen
McKenzie Clarie E
McCullough Maggie
McKulvy Eleanor
McKiernan Kate
McLoughlin Mary
McLaughlin Eliza J
McTerren Alice
McNelly Jane Mrs
McMillin Sarah
McNeff Cath
McNeil Julia
McMenus Mary
McNolty Margt
McRedman Cath
McSweeny Mrs
McQuelan John
Mrs
McQuhac John
McQuin Mary Ann
McQueeny Honora
McQuenert Mary

R

Racy Julia A Mrs
Rafton M
Rasey Ellen
Ray Fannie
Raymond Laura
Rachan Mrs
Reilly Mary Mrs
Reynolds Ann
Reed George Mrs, 30th-st
Reily Margt
Reynolds Maggie
Redmond M
Reid Thos Mrs
Regan P Mrs
Redfield Mary A
Reid Robt Mrs
Reynolds Mrs
Remound Josephine
Reily Alice
Reider Ann
Rennie Jas Mrs
Reignolds R P
Mrs
Reed Julia Mrs
Reade Wm Mrs
Reed Sophia
Real Thos Mrs
Richards Mary A
Rice Annie
Richmond Ellen
Richards Caroline
Rily Mary
Ridner Susan
Riely Jane
Richards E B Mrs
Riter Mary
Richards Mary Ann
Robinson Emily
Robb Mary
Rosenfield Isaac
Mrs
Rogers Edwd Wm
Mrs
Rodie Sophia Mrs
Robin Julia Mrs
Roberts F S Mrs
Rochn Elisa
Rogers Lucy
Roemer C
Royce J R Mrs
Rourke Mrs
Ruyder Ella
Russell D P Mrs
Ruyle Hannah
Ryndor Mattie
Ryan Susan Mrs
Rushmore A Mrs
Russel Mrs
Ryan Margt

S

Stagg Effy Mrs
Stahl Hattie
Schaffer Mary
Shafer Linda
Slattery Ellen
Sands Julia Mrs
Sands Austin Mrs
Schamel Barbetta
Stanhope Hannah Mrs
Sanborn Clara P
Mrs
Swanton Sarah C
Shanalan Ellen
Sharply Clara J
Mrs
Spark Ida
Schwartz Lewis
Savage Hanora
Secor Emma
Sterdinger Caroline
Sennette Elenor
Stebbins Theresa F
Spencer W H Mrs
Sheehan Margt A
Shephard Augustus Mrs
Sheils Margt Mrs
Shea Johana
Sheahan Johana
Stevenson C P
Mrs
Stewart John T
Mrs
Stewart T C Mrs
Sewall Maria
Stetson C Mrs
Stewart Jas C
Mrs
Sherry J C
Sherwood Maria
Steurer Maly
Smith Mate Mrs
Smith Eliza B
Smith Erin
Smith F H Mrs
Smith Kate Mrs
Smith Laura
Smith V Y
Smith L
Smith Andrew
Smith Elizabeth
Smith R J Mrs
Slipper Minnie
Silverman
Jane-st
Simond Jesey
Simmons Laura A
Mrs
Silver Mrs
Schmidt Emma
Shipman Ellen R
M W
Swift Mary
Simpson Mary
Stiles Jane Mrs
Scottron Jas A
Mrs
Souffrain Mary
Mrs
Schowyer Geo Mrs
Somerville Louisa Mrs
Souza Estelle
Scott Mrs, Elm-st
Schoyer Elizabeth
Mrs
Sprowl V G Mrs
Soery Ellen K Mrs
Sonna Cath
Stokey Mrs, Oak-st
Stotz Caroline Mrs
Sullivan Cath
Summers Caroline
Stubbs M
Sullivan Mary
Sullivan Eliza
Sullivan Margt
Sullivan Kate M
Scully Kate
Sirrell V
Snyder Emily

T

Trail Emma Mrs
Taylor John Capt
Mrs
Taylor Harriet
Mrs
Thacher Mattie J
Talbot A M Mrs
Talmadge Sarah
Trainor Bridget
Traxer Mrs, 28th-st
Taber Mrs
Treat Eva M
Tanter Elizabeth
Tinney Adeline
Tierney Julia
Tinkham H P
Tyson Sarah
Tripp S A
Tidd Mary
Tknart Elisa
Treanor Margt
Tompkins Carrie
Tompson Jane
Oliver
Thornton Sarah
Toynter Fanny
Tooker Ruben Mrs
Thomis Mrs
Townsend Caroline P
Thompson Dr Mrs
Tool Mrs, Churchst
Thompson E Mrs
Thorn Susan J
Mrs
Togelbacher Cath
Thomas Mary Ann
Tucker J W Mrs
Turner Mrs
Truesdell Amelia Jane
Turner Philomena
Trust Elisa Ann
Thyler Cath
Tryon Andrew F
Mrs

V

Vance Alfreda
Vannorden Kate
Vankirk Anny H
Voigland Dorris
Mrs
Vanbuskirk Maggie
Vanhayer Ellen
Vanorden Edith D
Voigell A Mrs
Vanostrand Caroline Mrs
Vankleek Maggie
Vanieuvan Sarah H Mrs

W

Warren Sarah A
Mrs
Warn Fliss
Wallis Johana
Walker H D Mrs
Wallack Ellen
Mrs
Warner Caroline
Ward Minnie
Watson Eliza
Watrous Chas Mrs
Watts A W Mrs
Weeler Mrs
Webster Augusta C Mrs
Webster Mary
Wolfer Louise Mrs
Wenchester Ellen
Webb Jamima Mrs
Weiker Mrs
Weil Jacob Mrs
Werklin Kate
Welson L A
Weler Emelie
Wilber Mary Jane
Mrs
Willson Mary
Ann
Wilson Mary L
Mrs
Williams S E Mrs
Wilhelm Margt
Williams Sarah
Williams Mary
Wilson Mary E
Williams J
Wilbert Margretha
Whitbeck H B
Mrs
Whittle Jane Mrs
Wolcott Mary D
Mrs
Woodhead Mary Ann
Woodhut V Mrs
Wood J H Mrs
Woolsey Kate
Woodruff S Mrs
Wilson John S
Mrs
William Mary
Winright Mary
Mrs
Wright Chrissie
White Mrs, W B
Wm
White Ann
Whitbeck H B
Mrs
Whittle Jane Mrs
Wolcott Mary D
Mrs
Woodhead Mary Ann
Woodhut V Mrs
Wood J H Mrs
Woolsey Kate
Woodruff S Mrs

Y

Young John Mrs
Young E H

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Adams H D
Adams John
Adams S & J
Allen C L Van
Allen Durius
Allen Frederick
Allen Julius
Allen J H
Allen Col Wm U
Allen & Sons Wm
Abrahams J A
Ablee & Paersons
Absterdam John
Aberton Anthony
Abbot Abiel
Abbot Jas B
Ackerson C G
Ackerson F W
Adcock Jno
Agg & Beers
Aitman Henry
Akin E
Almeider W H
Alborth & Co
Aldrick H F
Aldridge G A
Albright Mr
Aldinger Lewis
Allison T F
Alexander J E
Amason Christopher
Amill John
Amore E W
Ansted Isaac
Angel E M
Anderson Alex
Anderson Louis
Anderson Wm Jno
Andrews A
Andrews A T
Andrews H M
Andrews J D
Andrews &
Andrews N P
Anthon Frederick
Archer, Isaacs & Vought
Artlip Aaron
Arnold F A
Armstrong David
Armstrong John
Armstrong Thos H
Aronson A
Asay G W
Ashenbrener B
Ashley F
Ashley Wm
Ashton John
Atwood & CoChas F
Atwood Geo E
Atwood J T
Atwood Leonard
Austin H F
Austin James N
Austin J S
Autenreith Just
Auter John G
Ayres C

B

Baars J F
Black Joseph
Blackwell S W
Blacker M E &
Henry
Brackett C H
Bacon & Lee
Bacon & Sticknes
Bacon & Co
Bradford H S
Bradford M L
Bradford Jas M
Bradford Hunt &
Clark
Bradford & Renwick
Brady Jas
Brady Patrick
Brady Peter
Baer Wm
Bailey Jas M
Bailey Harry J
Bailey O E
Bailey & Co
Brainerd L W
Baker A
Baker Geo
Baker John B
Baker Jonathan
Blakeley John
Blakemore R M
Ball Thos P
Baldwin R J
Balcom Wm H
Bane J
Branch E H
Bandmann D E
Blanchard C A L
Banning E F
Bany David
Branly Michl
Barr S M
Barnes Arthur
Barth August
Barnard F A P
Barker B M
Bartlemus & Co
Barrett A
Barnett Edward
Barnett M
Barrett Joseph
Barnett John E
Bartlett Cap Joseph
Barrett D
Bartlett Col N A
Barrenger Marcus
Bartholomew M J
Barton Dan
Barlow Phillip
Barston Geo
Barnum B A
Barton A B
Barry
Blasdall Wm
Bates Geo
Bates Taylor & Co
Bathgate Wm
Bates A
Battersley Cap JC
Bateider & Co
Batting Geo B
Breckinridge Jas
Beeck Henry
Breed E P
Beeks Jas
Breese E
Bell Chas E
Bell Hugh
Bellman R
Beman Warren
Bement C N
Bremer & Co
Beus Frank
Benjamine B
Benzaquen A
Bennett E H
Bennett Thos
Bennett & Brother
Berk Patrick
Bertram John
Bernhard E
Berger & Walter
Balin J D
Blessing Wm Y
Betts Geo F
Betts N N
Beaner John
Brewster Chas
Brewster & Co M
Brewster & Allen
Brick Steele &
Merriman
Biddle Col Geo U
Bidwell Geo C
Bierbower Chas E
Briggs Y H
Brigham & Co S
Bills John D
Billings & Clouch
Binns & Averell
Biner Edward
Brinckerhoff Nelson
Binney Joseph
Binney J W
Brinkhouse & Bro
Birch Wm
Birk Wm
Birdsall Wm C
Birney & Davis
Bliss & Co C K
Bliss A L
Bliss & Creighton
Brisbain Albert
Bristol R C
Bristow Cap H
Bixby Hiram
Boardman H W
Boardman & Belknap
Boch & Gongle
Bman
Bodine & Co
Boehm Geo R
Boehm H
Bolt Harrie
Bloom Wm H
Bloomer Robert
Boos F
Bond Peter
Bond W
Bonham Jas W
Bonchard & Co
Bonesteel J N
Bronson James
Bloodgood J H
Boole Russell M
Brown Cap
Brown & Co A &
H
Brown B G
Brown Charley
Brown Charles
Brown C H
Brown C M
Brown Deloss
Brown Fred
Brown Frederick
Brown Jas
Brown J B
Brown J C
Brown John Carter
Busby Conrad
Butler A L
Butler Chas
Butler Edward
Butler Geo
Butler H A
Butler Harmond P
Butler Patrick
Butler Geo F
Bugby B C
Byan Patriek
Bryant Geo
Bryant Jas
Byrne H
Byrnes F
Byrnes Reason
Byrne Wm
Byron Major John W
Byron Wm

C

Caselear John W
Casey Richard
Cassidy John
Cassirs & Co
Casson E D F
Chatman Will
Catterbury E T
Crauch C P
Crager Joel
Cavanagh Mi
Caragnoro Nicolo
Crawford & Bro
Clayton Henry
Creadon Daniel
Clear John
Creamel Edward
Creamer Thos J
Crery Geo W
Clerk I
Ceasman John L
Cleveland Henry
Clifton Harry I
Clifford Dick
Chiles Col Frankhn F
Chrisban C H
Costa Dr
Coburn Geo
Clock Alfred
Cochrane T
Coe Chas B
Coffin Ramson
Coffin B
Coffin & Co B
Coffin C B
Crofert G F
Cogan Bernard
Crogan Stephen
Cogswell Andrew
Cogxswell Wm B
Cohen Jacob
Cohen & Lonza
Cole Mr and Mrs
Cole J F Cole
Coles Mount & Co
Coleman Michael
Coleman Patrick
Colven H W
Collins Bat
Collins John C
Collins W A
Colburn Zerah
Comer John
Comerford Jas
Comstock & Kellogg
Comstock W B
Comstock Hartwick & Gale
Compton Wm H
Conradi Wm
Cronan James
Conway Frederick
Conway Jas
Conneli Jas
Conneli Luke
Connell Dr O
Connell Wm
Connely Peter
Conley J C
Condit Fred
Conkling G
Conor Garrett
Conor Michael
Conor D D
Cong Albert
Cook Elisha G
Cook George
Cook George H
Cook Geo R
Cook Tean S
Cook Wing & Wooster
Cool Wm
Cooley L M
Coombs W G
Cooper Edward
Coppenger M
Cornwal Geo
Corning John T
Corson M E
Costow Andrew
Crosby D H
Crosby E O
Cotz & Co E
Contant C G
Cowan H F
Cox Wm
Coulter L
Coulson Thomas D
Chouerst David
Clough John S
Coughlin John D
Crowley James
Crowley John
Cox & Co
Crozer John
Cruvel W
Culigan Thos
Cumming David
Cumming Patrick
Cumming & Jenny
Cumming Jas
Cunniff John
Cunningham Thos
Curran John
Church Geo W
Church Henry W
Curtis Edward
Curtis E F
Curtis Sarle & Co
Curry Rev D
Cushing Geo W
Cutler Nicholas
Cutler Rev R P
Clymer John B

D

Dahl F
Dailey J
Dailey J & Co
Drake F H
Dale W E
Daley James
Damm Cuas
Dane C
Davis S W
Danberry Capt E
Dunberry James
Daniels G E
Danforth Chas E
Draper Lorenzo
Darmody Daniel
Darrow A
Daskam James M
Daurnbaun & Walback
Davenport Bros
Davis T W
Davidson Alex V
Davidson G B
Davidson Gilbert C
Davidson James
Davidson Jno E
Davis Dorrance
Davis H N
Davis Robert
Davison Adolph
Dax Edward C
Day Seymour T
Day & Sheldie
Dayton H H
Daziel W & Co
Deal S
Dean G
Dean Geo
De Hauleville FSG
De Hasen Jno H
Decker Chas W
Decker R R
De Costa Rev B F
Deecken Jno C F
De Fossert Wm
Delprat Geo R
DeLaRoche James
De La Vergne Oil Mfg Co
Dellinger Augustus
Delwille John R
Delorme Dr
De Mars F
Dempster Alex J
Dennan Jno
Dresse Dr Horace
De Gilder Edward
De Orrus Gustus
Devine James
Deuine Patrick
Dewing C H
Dexter L
Dey Henry S
Dickinson Hon Chas S
Dickinson J S
Dickinson John S
Dickinson M W
Dickinkinson Slade
Dikeman W H
Dittrich T
Dixon Geo W & Betine
Doane Capt E J
Doane Henry
Dobson Lewis H
Dodd Dupruy
Dodge, Gilbert & Co
Dodson Silas
Dohm F
Doherty Michael
Dole Samuel
Dolson Chas H
Dollfus P
Donnelly John
Donnelly Jonn
Donnelly William
Donvan Cornelius
Donohue Jeremiah
Doolittle Robert
Doren W H
Dorney W
Dorsey O
Dorherty Thomas
Doty Dr E
Doty Geo L
Doty Geo S
Doty Geo W
Doty Hon L L
Douglass Chas S
Douglass Davit
Douglass Hugh
Douglass John
Dubmalt N
Dudley E M
Dues & Coffin
Duff Alfred
Duignan James
Dunn J A
Dunn James A
Dunn Capt Patrick
Dun & Deem
Dunham M W & Co
Dunbar Edw B
Dunbar Geo
Dunlass C W
Dunneran Daniel
Dupey A K
Dupric Dr
Duryea J C
Dussenbery Wm C
Duvall Dr E
Duvall Dr D
Dyer Henry A
Duyer Thomas

E

Eagan John
Eagan Patrick
Eagle Samuel & Co
Eagle Herman
Earl John
Earl Jno E
Eaton James H
Eayss F S
Edwards Ellis S
Edwards Harry
Edes Cromwell T
Edmonds Robt W
Eddy A P E
Egan T
Ehrlick T
Ehring William
Eickorh J A
Elphern Carle
Ekwursel William
Eldridge Henry
Ellen Albert
Eliss Harris
Ellice David
Ellis G Ellis
Ellis Wm
Elwood E B
Ely G W
Egner Lewis
Erbe & Buckbinder
Eterich J
Evans E
Evans Wm M
Everett Alex H
Everett & Webster
Ewers Hiram T
Ewing C A E

F

Franks Hon Augustus
Frank Sol
Franz Jacob
Flanagan Edward
Flanaran Peter
Flannery William
Francis Alphons
Fagan James
Flaherty Martin
Fairranks Wilmot & Co
Fall John C
Fales Dr Levi S
Fales & Lathrop
Farrell Albert
Farrell Thomas
Farmer J
Farley & McNamara
Farrington Ira K
Faux Thomas
Fayes J T
Frazer Joseph Marie
Frazer Alex
Freckman I
Fredrickson Fred
Felton Joseph D
Fremingeau C
French — WB Way
French & Heith
French, Richards & Co
Fenton M L
Ferguson Brewster
Ferguson Wm P
Fickerson & Smith
Fickins John
Fried L
Friegen —
Field R P
Fifield James F
Finn Bartholomew
Finerty J
Finigan Patrick
Fisher J & C
Fisher William
Fitzgerald James
Fitzgerald Patrick
Fitzpatrick John
Foley Patrick
Foley Richard
Follen Dr Adolphus
Foot Andrew
Ford Jeremiah
Ford Timothy
Foreman Samuel
Forgay Wm
Folson C A
Forest J H
Fortune John
Forsyth F J
Frost Joseph O
Frost Lott
Frost Wm
Foster A H
Foster D M G
Foster Wm
Fowle Jno A
Fowler Frank
Fowler O B
Fox & Co
Floyd Thomas
Fuller & Heather
Fuller & Kroeber
Fulton S A
Frye Chas H

G

Grace Machael
Gracie Wm K
Gladd M
Gayn Wasto & Co
Graham D
Graham Geo
Graham Jas
Graham Jas & Co
Graham Jno & Co
Graham R H
Gallagher P
Gallagher Patt
Granger Julius
Gunster Geo P
Garthwait Edwin
Garrard Fred C
Garrard H
Gamen John
Gadsden Capt HA
Garness Daniel
Gardiner Henry
Garside Abraham
Garnip John P
Garrison James
Garrison & School-er
Garlon Mannington
Gaskin E
Ganaly Patrick
Ganyhan Hon Byron
Gautier Hippolyte
Graves John
Graves & Co
Graves & Sons
Gray A W
Gray George
Gray Geo E H
Gray John
Gray John
Gray R
Greany Wm
Gregg Robert
Gregon Emil
Gregory Wm M
Green Arnold
Green Isaac F
Green James
Green O
Green T
Greneli I M & Co
Grey Chas
Gibbs Benj.
Gibbs Geo A
Gibbs Gustavus H
Gibbon Daniel
Gibson Joseph
Griffith C W
Griffin Gerald S
Griffing A M
Griffing P W
Gilt Francis
Giles Hon Joel
Gilmartin James
Gilbert Daniel W
Gilbert K N
Gilbes Alfred H
Gillet Daniel W
Gilles Robt
Gilchrist Ambrose
Gimbel Phillip
Grineli D H
Grinolds David
Godwin Samuel
Golden B
Goldstein Herman
Goldstein
Goldschmidt F
Gomez Julien
Goodlett R D
Goodrich Wm
Goodwin C F
Goodwin Geo C & Co
Goodwyn & Leech
Gormley J B & Co
Gorden C C
Gorden L D
Grots Geo
Gotthelf & Behrend
Gould J B
Gore W & Co
Guenther J G
Guerin Michael
Guesin Henry
Gumperty David J
Guilor Wm B
Guininan Thomas
Gulick C W
Grunow Wm
Gurney Thomas
Guthrie John G
Guyden Joseph
Gregor Wm
Gregory Wm
Gregory Wm
Gregory

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	111⅛	250	Erie Railway.....	85¼
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	116⅛	100	do.....	85
1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.	103¾	1000	do.....s30	85
75,000	do...new iss.	108	100	do.....b30	85⅛
60,000	do...new iss.	107⅞	50	do.....	85⅛
10,000	do...new iss.	108⅛	100	do.....b30	85⅛
18,000	U.S.5s,10-40s C.	103⅜	100	do.....s10	85
10,000	do.....	103⅛	700	do.....	84¾
10,000	Treas. N., 7-30s, Ap. & Oct....	120	100	do.....	84⅜
			100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	115
10,000	do.....	119⅜	200	Reading R.....	114⅜
80,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	96⅜	400	do.....	114⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s....	64¾	600	Hudson R. R.....	116⅜
1,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.....	67	400	do.....	116
			100	do.....s10	116¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	33⅞	200	do.....	116¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	104	100	do.....	116⅝
3,000	Erie 3d M.....	114⅜	20	Mich. Cen. R.....	117
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan....	122	100	do.....b3	117⅜
			200	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅜
500	Clev. & P. 4th M.	80	400	do.....	72
10,000	do.....	79⅜	200	do.....	71⅞
6,500	do.....	79	300	Ill. Cen. R.....	125⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold...c	223	400	do.....s60	128
25	Fourth Nat. Bank.	99	200	do.....	126
10	Cen. National B'k	104½	100	do.....s3	125¾
100	Canton Co.....b30	36	100	Cle. & Pitts.....	96
6	Del.& Hud.C.Co...	212	100	Chi. & N. W.....	41¾
300	Cen. Coal Co..b10	62	100	do.....	41⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr..s30	46	300	do.....	41⅜
100	do.....	47	100	do.....b10	41
200	do.....	46⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R....	105⅜
200	Quick. Min.Co....	99	300	do.....s10	105
300	Min. Mining Co....	28	700	do.....s10	105⅜
100	Mariposa M. C.b30	20¾	100	do.....	105⅝
850	do.....	20	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	104
100	do.....	19⅜	100	do.....s15	103⅞
100	do.....	19	100	do.....s15	103⅞
100	do.....	17⅜	200	do.....	104¼
800	Nic. Transit.....	5	100	do.....s30	104
200	Chi. & N.W.Pr....	72			

SECOND BOARD.

$58,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C. New issue....	108	100	Hudson Riv. R....	115⅜
			100	do.....	115¼
10,000	do.....b5	108⅛	800	do.....	115
20,500	do...new iss.	108⅜	100	do.....	114⅜
4,000	Treas. N., 7-30s. April & Oct....	120	100	do.....	114⅝
			500	do.....	114⅜
25,000	O. & M. Cer.....	33	100	Chic.&N.W.Pr.s10	71⅜
10,000	Am. Gold....s60	221	100	do.....b30	72
200	Quick. Min.....	99	100	do.....b30	71⅜
350	Mar. M. Co.....	17	800	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅜
1200	do.....	16⅜	100	do.....b60	72
100	do.....b30	17	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	125
500	do.....	16⅝	50	do.....	125¼
100	Cum Coal Pref....	45¾	200	Chi. & N. W.....	41
100	N. Y. Cen.....	114⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.s10	105¼
300	do.....s10	114⅜	200	do.....s10	105
50	Pac. M. S. C.....	310	100	do.....b3	105
1500	Erie Railway....	83	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	104
500	do.....b30	83¼	200	do.....	103⅜
200	do.....	83⅜	200	do.....s5	103⅝
2600	do.....	82⅜	100	do.....s10	103⅜
100	Cleve. & Pitts....	96⅜	100	do.....	103⅞
400	do.....	96⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

500	Erie R.....	84	600	Clev. & Tol. R....	108
100	do.....s5	83⅞	200	do.....b3	109
300	do.....s30	83⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.....	105⅜
200	do.....c	84	700	do.....s10	105⅜
200	do.....s3	84	200	do.....	105⅜
500	do.....s30	83⅜	200	do.....b3	105⅞
1200	do.....b10	84	100	do.....s10	105⅜
200	do.....c	83⅜	100	do.....s3	105⅜
500	do.....s3	83⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C..b3	104
200	do.....	83⅜	200	do.....	104
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	116	100	do.....b10	104
100	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅞	100	Cum. Coal.....	46
100	do.....s10	71⅞	100	Quick. Min.Co..b3	99
900	do.....c	71⅞	500	do.....	99
100	do.....b10	71⅞	100	do.....b10	99¼
200	do.....s3	71⅞	200	Cen. Coal.....	62
200	Ill. Cen. R.....s3	125⅜	700	Mar. Min. Co.....	17¼
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	97¼	500	do.....	17
200	do.....s3	96⅜	200	do.....b3	17
200	do.....s10	97	200	do.....	16⅞
500	do.....s30	97⅜	200	do.....b10	17
200	do.....	97⅜	100	do.....	16⅜
300	Chi. & N. W...b10	41⅜	100	do.....b30	17
700	do.....	41⅜	200	do.....b3	16⅜
200	do.....s3	41¾	200	do.....b5	16⅜
200	do.....c	41¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.....s3	113⅞	100	Ch. & R. I. R....	104¾
400	do.....b2	113	100	do.....s3	104¾
900	Erie R.....	82¾	200	do.....	104¾
700	do.....s3	82¾	200	do.....	104¾
500	do.....s10	82¾	400	do.....b3	104
100	do.....s10	82⅜	400	do.....s3	104
500	do.....s10	82	100	Chic. & N.W.R..b3	40⅜
100	do.....s3	82	100	do.....	40⅜
200	do.....b3	82⅜	100	do.....	40⅜
600	do.....	82	100	do.....	40⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅜	100	do.....	40⅜
100	do.....s10	71⅜	100	C. & N.W.Pr.....	70⅜
200	do.....	71⅜	100	do.....s3	70⅜
200	do.....b3	71⅜	100	do.....s10	70⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	114⅜	100	P., F. W. & C....	103¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s3	124⅜	100	Canton Co.....b10	35⅜
300	Cleve. & Pitts....	96⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.....	44
700	do.....	96⅞	100	do.....	43⅞
200	Mar. Min. Co.....	16	100	Quick M. Co.....	99¾
1000	do.....	16⅜			

THURSDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The Gold Room took the utmost advantage to-day of the worst accounts, direct and indirect, from Wilmington in the morning papers, and the speculations for the rise advanced the price to 225¼@224 ℔ cent., early in the forenoon.

The Stock Exchange was fairly steady at the morning Board on the Government Stocks; considerably depressed on Erie Railway, and steady on the Western Roads. The advance of yesterday on Hudson River was lost, in sympathy with the *Bear* movement against Erie. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Quicksilver, and again excited and lower on Mariposa. There is a special meeting of the Stockholders of this concern called for Saturday next. The object is not yet fairly known, but free use is made of the fact that an emergency requiring such a consultation has occurred. The gossip on the Street is that certain parties inside the organization kept to themselves an unfavorable dispatch from the mines, from California, dated about the 20th inst., from Friday of last week, when it was received, until Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and that very heavy sales were made in the meantime for their account. Why they should have let out the adverse news even so soon, can only be accounted for by some ill-natured people, on the presumption that they first sold out their own Stock, and then went *short* of their neighbors Stock before the damaging telegram was made public, at or about *old* rates, to be settled, on panic or compulsion, *after* the fact, at *new* and very poor rates, the differences to ensue exclusively to the products of the knowing sellers. We do not vouch for the story. It would be in keeping, however, with the earlier history of the "division of garments" of this celebrated estate.

The vigorous fight maturing in the Board against the Erie Common Stock is said to be on the probability that the Management of the Road will either omit or materially reduce from the present rate of 8 ℔ cent. a year their January Dividend. As the Dividend is not usually made until after the December earnings are fully audited, (about 12th or 15th of the succeeding month,) of course there is all of three weeks for the indulgence of such damaging rumors *for effect* on the Stock Exchange. But on a gross earning of *thirteen millions* for the year 1864, out of which only 4 ℔ cent. has yet been paid, it is difficult to believe, except on the hypothesis of gross mismanagement, such a step even possible. But as the Road, as reorganized, has only been on a Dividend footing about eighteen months, and the Executive head, since the death of Mr. MARSH, is a new one, we cannot undertake to assert, with the untried experience of the Shareholders with Mr. BURDELL, the new President, what his policy may or may not be. The public of New-York, who have reason to be proud of this great enterprise, as one of their chief arteries of trade with the West, would certainly regret to see its stock relapse into the old line of "fancy" speculation on the Stock Exchange.

At the Second Board the Governments were firm. The impression on the Street this afternoon is that an early notice will appear for clearing up the 10-40 years 5 per cent. Gold-bearing Loan, the subscriptions to terminate, say on Saturday of next week, Jan. 7. The advices which we have from Washington to this effect are from a good source, but not official. The raid upon Erie Stock continued and Hudson River followed down, each about 2 ℔ cent. from the first sales this morning, and 3½@4 ℔ cent. from yesterday's quotations. The Western Stocks barely steady. Heavy sales of Mariposa at 16½ ℔ cent.

At the close of dealings this afternoon, United States 5-20s advanced to 108¼ for the old and 108¼@½ for the new. Treasury Certificates on demand at 96¾@97. The Gold-room fluctuating between 224@225 ℔ cent. The Railways continued weak on the New-York Lines, and the Westerns not so good as at the Second Board.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	116⅜	116⅜	Pittsburgh'.....	97	96⅞
U. S. 5-20's.....	108¾	108⅜	Northwest.....	41⅜	40⅜
T. Certificates..	96¾	97	N. West Pref....	71⅜	70⅜
N. Y. Central...	114⅜	113¼	Rock Island....	105⅛	104
Erie.....	86¾	82	Fort Wayne.....	104¾	103¼
Hudson.....	118¼	114⅜	Cum'land Coal.,	47	44
Reading.....	115	114⅜	Quicksilver.....	98	99
Mich. Southern..	72	71⅜	Mariposa.....	20⅜	16¼
Illinois Cen.....	125⅞	124⅜	Ohio & M. Certfs	33½	32½

There is a good request for Money from the Brokers, at call, to carry over their transactions to the new year. The rate is 7 ℔ cent. The demand not especially urgent.

The managers of the Bank of the Commonwealth have proposed to their Shareholders to go into the National System. The New-York National Exchange Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 ℔ cent. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.....	112	Atlantic.....	105
Merchants'.....	116	Fourth National.....	99
Mechanics'.....	112⅜	American Exchange.	129
Union.....	120	Bank of the Republic	105
America.....	140	Bank of N. Amer....	105
City.....	155	Hanover.....	104
Phenix.....	107	Irving.....	100
Mech. & Traders'...	127	Metropolitan, x. d....	125
Commerce.....	117	Peoples' x. d.....	106
Mercantile.....	125	Corn Exchange.....	109
Marine.....	155		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '87.....	101	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	111⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.	120	Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	110
Erie 1st mort. '68.....	104⅜	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	110
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79..	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83....	113	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext....	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80,.	105	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	80
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '88...	104⅜	Clev. & Tol, S. F.....	107
Hud. R., 7s, 1st m., '69.	106	New J. C. 1sts.....	105
Mich. Cen. New 1sts. '82.	121	New J. C. 2ds.....	114
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ℔ c. 1st	120	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	111
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ℔ c.....	90	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	103
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	85	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths....	79
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75...	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts.	56
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	106½
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	75	At. & G. W. 1sts.....	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	107	Peninsular R.R.B.....	85
Chi. & N. W. int.B....	95		

A company has recently been organized in this city, under the general mining and manufacturing laws of New-York for developing the Oil property of Canada West, situate near Fort Sarnia, above Detroit. The managers are Messrs. W. F. HAVEMEYER, (President,) HENRY SWIFT, (Treasurer,) FRANCIS SKIDDY, JOHN HENDERSON and others, (Directors,) and the capital has been placed at $1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of $10 each, under the title of the Wyoming Rock Oil Company of New-York. We give place to a description of the property and its advantages and probable resources, which is vouched for by Prof. CUTTING, of Rochester, who has recently made a personal survey of the Oil Wells. The pamphlet, prospectus and map, with more ample particulars, can be had of the Secretary, No. 6 Broadway.

The Farmer's Loan and Trust Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of four ℔ cent.

The following letter from the Revenue Department to the *Editor of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter* will be found interesting to Banks, Brokers, and other down-town taxpayers:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec, 14, 1864.

SIR: Yours of the 9th inst., asking several questions pertaining to brokers' liability to license-tax, is received. I reply:

1. That a person or firm can *buy* stocks, bonds or specie, for other parties, without being licensed, unless he makes a business of the same; but if a person *sells*, or *offers to sell*, any merchandise, &c., (proviso sec. 99,) not bona fide at the time his own property, and *not being licensed*, he is liable to duties on such sales, additional to a broker's duties.

2. A person or firm can purchase, on their own account, and with their own funds, and sell in the same way, without license, and without being liable to tax on such sales.

3. A person who merely negotiates the preliminaries of a sale, without closing a bargain, is not liable to tax on such sales, if there be a *principal* to the same who is liable.

4. A person who loans money on stocks, bonds or specie cannot sell the same on account of the borrower without paying tax under section 99, or proviso thereto;

6. Nor can one *bank* sell for another without paying tax on sales.

7. Banks must take a license to cover all the capital they employ.

The earnings of the Erie Railway, for 1864, will foot up as follows:

January.....	$984,837	July.....	$974,317
February..	914,133	August.....	1,085,364
March.....	1,094 508	September.....	1,291,206
April.....	1,079,580	October.....	1,202,569
May.....	1,052,993	November,.....	1,294,908
June.....	1,021,976	December (estl.)	1,300,000
Total.....			$13,295,619
Deduct for working expenses, taxes and rents, as per report to Legislature to Oct. 1, (73½ ℔ cent.).....			$9,639,321
Interest on bonds.....			1,237,605
Dividends on Preferred Stock....			596,897—11,474,023
Balance Common Stock.....			$1,821,596

The First National Bank received $174,150 for subscriptions, to-day, to the U. S. 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,269,217 35; for customs, $156,600; payments, $2,060,449 16; on account loan, $62,650; balance, $23,156,705 07.

Petroleum in Canada West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The prospectus and accompanying papers of the Wyoming Rock Oil Company, present to public consideration the oil property of Canada West. The Company has the seat of its operations in this city—the Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, President, and HENRY SWIFT, Esq., of HENRY SWIFT & Co., Treasurer. Its property consists of 275 acres in the heart of the oil territory in Canada, on which are several yielding wells, some of them the most productive wells in Canada. The Trustees, who are among our well-known citizens and capitalists, announce the expectation of large immediate dividends, and of dividends still larger so soon as the property can be further developed. The oil production of Canada has hitherto been the result of rude and imperfect processes. These are to give place to the best American methods, with every necessary accompaniment of capital, skill and energy. We copy the following from the appendix to the prospectus:

"Mr. SPARKS, [the engineer and chemist of the Company,] says Prof. CUTTING had spent two and a half years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, before establishing himself in the Company's service at Oil Springs. He regards Canada as superior to either, and as superior to Pennsylvania for these reasons: First, the product is more certain. In Pennsylvania he estimates four out of ten wells to be successful. In Canada eight out of ten. Second, in Pennsylvania the wells are required to be of nearly or quite double the depth, or six hundred feet, while in Canada the deepest are but three hundred. In addition to this he regards the Canada oil as of superior quality—for illuminating purposes the same quantity lasting twice as long. Fuel in Pennsylvania is costly, in Canada costs the cutting. In Pennsylvania labor is scare and expensive, in Canada abundant and cheap. Access to the New-York market where petroleum may be sold, in bond, without duty, is less costly than from Pennsylvania. In point of fact, however, the oil is sold at the springs, bringing at the present time, $4 per barrel, *gold*."

The capital of the Wyoming Rock Oil Company is $1,000,000, represented by shares of $10 each. A limited number are offered for sale at the par value. The Secretary is WILLIAM A. FOWLER, No. 6 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANBRAM, Cashier.

MILLINERY.

JOCKEY HATS AND BONNETS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. New style for 1865 now ready. Ribbons, feathers and velvets, retail and wholesale. Old bonnets repaired and made fashionable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn

FINE PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.

Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.
In great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

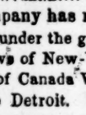
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

A THING OF BEAUTY.

All kinds of elegant carved, arched, oval and square mirror, portrait and picture frames, of gold, black walnut and oak, cheapest in New-York, at BRADLEY'S, No. 52 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
CALL AND SEE US.



CALL AND SEE THE GREAT
ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET.
FOR SALE BY,
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works No. 12 Soho-square, London.

FOR SALE—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red-top salt meadow Hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, a few miles from New-York. The Hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap.
J. G. HUSCAK, No. 421 Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS; white rags 11 cents; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound. Books and newspapers, 9 cents; old brass, 25 cents; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

ANY ONE HAVING A MODERATE-SIZED pair of good opera-glasses which they wish to dispose of cheaply, may find a purchaser by addressing L. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

ARE YOU GOING TO MAKE NEW YEAR CALLS?—If so, call on F. F. HEWITT, No. 339 Broadway, and get some of his new style of New-Year Cards.

A LARGE OR SMALL INVESTMENT will pay from 50 to 100 per cent. profit. For particulars, call at RICHARDSON & PLATT'S, No. 180 Broadway, first floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., four blocks above Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon, and possession given on or about the 1st of Jan., 1865.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDerable experience in commercial and banking business, both in this city and New-Orleans, and who speaks several languages, is desirous of forming a connection with some mercantile or banking house in this city. Address S. D., Box No. 2,915 Post-office.

SMALL MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE.—Lathes, planes, forge and all necessary tools, in good order; price for it as it stands, $2,000. Apply on the premises, at No. 344 West 24th-st., top floor, of W. THOMSON.

FOR SALE—A MEDICAL BUSINESS, SITUated in a desirable locality on Broadway, with furniture, medicines, custom, &c., on account of death of proprietor. Apply at once, between 11 and 2, to Dr. FONTAINE, No. 710 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—ASSORTED NUMbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON "R. G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 29, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SAFE FOR SALE—HERRING'S LARGEST size, powder proof, nearly new, at No. 27 Murray-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; or to do fine washing and chamber-work in excellent style; wages $16. Call or address No. 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands baking and pastry; good references; call for two days at No. 156 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; an excellent baker; makes pastry; good city reference; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman work by the day, or would take washing home to her own house; can procure the highest city references. Call or address No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable young man not long in this country; understands his business thoroughly; will be found a useful and valuable servant. Address, for two days, D. R., No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as groom; has no objection to the country; has good references; understands his business thoroughly. Inquire at McNeal's stables, No. 23 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as butler in a respectable family, where a sober, honest man is required; best city references. Apply at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; the best of reference given; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands it in every respect; has very best of reference. Apply to No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. A young man who perfectly understands his business; can take care of a greenhouse; can come well recommended. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATON AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can show several years of the highest city recommendations. Address D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—100 AGENTS, BOTH MALE AND FEmale, to canvass the entire Northern States for a book of thrilling interest, in the sale of which energetic agents are making from $3 to $10 per day. Send for circular soon, and secure the best territory. Apply to S. M. SOUTHARD, Vergennes, Vt.; or H. E. BISHOP McCONKRY, Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; one willing to go a very short distance in the country; a good girl can have a desirable home in a Christian family. Call at No. 134 President-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., or address a line to Box No. 4,642 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLEN MILL, Leeds, N. Y., a first-class carder; must be a man of sober, steady and industrious habits and understand his business. Apply with references, to SAMUEL HAVNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., or at the mill as above.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STEEL SPECTAcle makers. Constant work and good pay. Inquire of COOMES, GATES & CO., Longmeadow, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS. A Protestant woman who can give reliable city reference from one to five years date. Apply at No. 58 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO assist a blind man. Inquire at No. 185 Duane-st., between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A DRY goods jobbing house. Address C. B. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, with name, reference and salary expected.

A NUMBER OF PROTESTANT AND Catholic first-class cooks to assist in the washing, and reliable servants for every kind of housework, wanted at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions; and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn., Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in, and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hacketstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 20th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal installments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 20, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1889 and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $234,000.
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING One Ton! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S—ALL HALLOW'S EVE—IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HALF-FAT MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

TURKISH HALL, 720 Broadway—MEDDAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

COOPER INSTITUTE—CONCERT.

MUSEUM—No. 389 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We print this morning two full accounts of the bombardment of Fort Fisher and the operations off Wilmington—one being the official report of Admiral PORTER, and the other the very lucid and succinct account of our special correspondent with the expedition, Mr. WHITMORE. To these accounts we refer our readers for particulars, and for the reason of non-success thus far. The bombardment was terrible and effective, but the declination of Gen. BUTLER to assault the fort, seems to account for its non-capture. Admiral PORTER would continue the bombardment.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arago* at this port, at a very late hour last evening, we received the painful news of the loss of the steamer *North American*, at sea, off the coast of Florida, on the 21st inst., by which one hundred and ninety-four sick and furloughed soldiers found a watery grave. Sixty-five of the survivors were rescued by the bark *Mary E. Libby*, and arrived in this city by the *Arago* last night. Full particulars will be found elsewhere.

By a dispatch from Gen. BURBRIDGE, dated at Catletsburgh, Ky., Dec. 18, and received yesterday by way of Washington, we learn that his mounted force, 4,000 strong, in conjunction with GILLEM'S brigade, the whole commanded by Gen. STONEMAN, marched out from Bean's Station on the 12th inst., at early dawn; that they met DUKE'S brigade at Kingsport, where he had made his disposition to prevent their crossing the Holston River; that GILLEM succeeded in flanking the enemy at this point, and made one hundred prisoners; that from the Holston the rebels were pursued to a place called Bristol, where two hundred and fifty additional prisoners were taken, several trains of cars, and a large quantity of stores. From Bristol, BURBRIDGE pursued the enemy to Zollicoffer, and thence to the Salt Works near Abingdon, some distance beyond which BURBRIDGE succeeded in capturing seven pieces of artillery and a large number of wagons. On the return of the expedition a large number of bridges were destroyed. In summing up Gen. BURBRIDGE says the expedition was entirely successful, and will be more felt by the enemy than the loss of Richmond. The Salt Works and Lead Mines are in ruins, and cannot be replaced.

By a dispatch from Admiral LEE to the Navy Department, dated Florence, Ala., Dec. 27, we learn that he had reached that point on the Tennessee, effectually preventing HOOD from crossing below Little Muscle Shoals. But the latter had a bridge above the shoals, six miles above Florence, which Admiral LEE could not reach, and which the rebels were successfully using. Supplies had reached Chickasaw, on the Tennessee, for Gen. THOMAS' army, and the railroad to Corinth was in our possession, so that HOOD cannot get supplies by that route.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamer *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th instant, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is not important. Mr. ADAMS had received deputations from the Emancipation Society and the workingmen, who offered their congratulations upon Mr. LINCOLN'S re-election. The London press continue to discuss American affairs in their usual tone. The violation of good taste, by the London *Times*, in attacking the Queen for still cherishing the memory of her deceased husband, calls forth indignant rebukes from other journals.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room ranged yesterday 225¼@223¼@224¼ ₱ cent., under the worst construction on the advices in the morning papers from Wilmington. The Railways were lower, with a heavy *Bear* pressure upon Erie down to 82 ₱ cent. Government Stocks firm and in demand, at 108¼@108¾ for the 5-20s. Money in good demand, but not very close, at 7 ₱ cent.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of domestic produce, at, in most instances, rather firmer prices. Foreign merchandise was quiet, but stiffly held. Freights were inactive.

The Philadelphia *North American* has information from Mobile, which does not represent a very happy condition of things there. There is absolutely no commerce, as the bay and its forts are held by us. The communication with New-Orleans is limited and not pleasant. Charleston and Wilmington are now cut off, as well as Savannah; so that it is a city by itself waiting to be captured. Gen. DAVIDSON'S late cavalry raid threatened its landward approaches, and the remaining citizens were for some time in fear of SHERMAN. A lately escaped citizen says that two-thirds of the remaining residents long for our troops, and regret that the fleet does not advance up the bay. The city is held by seven thousand militia, including one regiment of FORREST'S cavalry and a brigade of BAKER'S Alabamians. There are two iron-clads, deficient in propelling power. Gunboats could go within shelling distance of the city, and a land force would find small difficulty in carrying the forts, if no fresh forces are sent to man them. These facts may be useful to be known before long.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "There is a fear that the bulk of the cotton captured by our forces at Savannah will be claimed as the property of foreign subjects. On no other ground can the failure of the rebels to destroy so valuable a property be accounted for. It is known that there are many bales in the South, stored as is that at Savannah, in secure warehouses, that have been bought at a low figure by foreign residents at the South, or upon orders from abroad, with the understanding that the cotton is to be held until the declaration of peace, or the blockade of the port shall be raised and afford it a safe outlet."

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session yesterday. Both boards adopted resolutions conferring an important grant to the New-York and Westchester Railroad Co., the right to lay tracks along the Kingsbridge and Bloomingdale roads, Broadway, Fifty-seventh-street, Lexington-avenue, around Grammercy Park, through Irving-place, Fourteenth-street, Bowery, New-Bowery, Pearl and Broad streets to the South Ferry, with side tracks to Fulton Ferry. The Aldermen adopted resolutions in favor of annulling the contracts existing with gas companies and the city, and directing the Street Commissioner to make new contracts for the term of three years. The Councilmen adopted resolutions to extend the hospitalities of the city to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT. Both boards adjourned till to-day, the Aldermen at 1, and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Fordham Railway Company, through their Executive Committee, made application to obtain the right to extend their tracks from Mott Haven over the Harlem Bridge to the New-York side of the river. The subject was referred. The Board adjourned to 12 M. on Saturday.

The Wilmington Expedition.

The great and glittering victories, which have illumed the horizon of the nation for the last two months, have been suddenly succeeded by an unexpected reverse, whose magnitude must be at once acknowledged. The naval and military expedition against Wilmington, under command of Admiral PORTER and Gen. BUTLER, has failed to accomplish its work. It has returned to Fortress Monroe, after an absence of two weeks.

The immense number and power of the vessels and guns employed—the long period spent in preparation—the novel expedients that were to be tried—all gave ground for the highest expectation; while the popular estimate of the Commander of the fleet and the leader of the army was such as to give the public assured warranty of success. The further fact, that the active operations of SHERMAN on the line of the Savannah, and the ceaseless watchfulness of GRANT on the line of the James, would leave the rebels but a limited land force for the defence of Wilmington, induced the supposition that BUTLER'S co-operating army would have light work. As for a rebel naval force, there were none that could give us a moment's fear.

The work to be done, though really most difficult, seemed simple. Fort Fisher, an earthwork, stood upon the neck of land which has Cape Fear River on one side and the sea on the other; and the capture of this defence was the principal aim of the navy and the army. It was not intended, at this time, to take the City of Wilmington, but merely to seize its defensive outworks, precisely a FARRAGUT recently seized those of Mobile.

We are enabled to give to-day both the official report of Admiral PORTER and a statement of Gen. BUTLER, as well as a special report of our own corresponcent with the fleet. Every one will read these documents to find out to what and to whom the melancholy failure must be attributed. They are, in many respects, the most painful reading we have had for many a day.

Hardly anything seems to have worked well, from the initiation of the movement to its unfortunate close. Admiral PORTER'S order to the fleet opens with the words: "It is first proposed to endeavor to paralyze the garrison by an explosion." The explosion, which consisted in blowing up 215 tons of powder under the walls of the rebel fort, was effected. It was great as a spectacle, but perfectly useless in fact, and the rebel garrison was not at all paralyzed. The bombardment of the fort by the fleet was of the most imposing, skillful, and courageous character; but the estimate of PORTER and that of BUTLER differ greatly as to its effects. Then came the extraordinary bursting of no less than six 100-pounder Parrott guns, on six different vessels, accompanied by painful casualties, and by the loss of confidence. But, more important than all, there seems to have been no proper cooperation between the land force and the navy. There is great discord of statement about this whole matter between the Admiral and the General; but we must wait for more facts and more light before a definite conclusion can be reached.

We made many efforts against Savannah from the front, which failed; but at last it fell into our hands by an unexpected and skillful movement in the rear. Though we have now failed at Wilmington, we shall yet certainly in due time, and perhaps in like manner, take it also.

WORDS OF WISDOM.—By the *Australasian* we have the text of Mr. ADAMS' reply to an address of the British Emancipation Society, congratulating President LINCOLN on his re-election. Such an address offered to a mere partisan politician, would most certainly have evoked a torrent of turgid rhetoric, in which things visible and invisible would have been confounded, with a perfect disregard of consequences. To Mr. ADAMS the address of the British Emancipation Society came simply in the form of a logical statement of facts patent to the Minister and to everybody else.

Mr. ADAMS didn't *spread himself*; and yet his reply to the British Emancipation Society, we venture to say, will be found a more telling rebuke of British "neutrality" than the essence of volumes which have been written on the same subject by less discreet and skillful pens. He says that he receives the address with satisfaction; that it will be received in the United States as a proof of the friendly interest taken by a considerable portion of the British people in the progress of events here; and that it will do good, if only to aid in counteracting the impression that an influential section of the British people are indifferently well-disposed toward the United States. He says—what is most true—that the impression has become general here, that the British people, as represented through their public men, really desire the disruption of the United States; and he remarks that such addresses as that of the Emancipation Society tend to eradicate these impressions, and help to revive feelings of international amity. Mr. ADAMS' words will be found to be eminetly wise and timely.

It is the most difficult task, in such a crisis as this, to maintain an equable temper. Mr. ADAMS, as well as our late lamented Minister at Paris, had a thousand times more to battle against in the way of prejudice, malice, misrepresentation, attempted ridicule, and "the scorn of fools," than any other servants of the Republic, high or low, among us here have had to bear. Yet how well these unpretentious but faithful men comprehended their mission! Probably not a week passed from the day that Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON presented their credentials when the temper of both Ministers was not tried to a point of endurance which would have made common men lose their self-respect. The history of these missions during the rebellion, from its beginning till the crisis was past, will certainly form the most remarkable, as it can hardly fail to be the most creditable feature of our civil Administration during this great war.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season ends positively to-night. The company leaves for Boston to-morrow, and owing to this circumstance there will be no matinée. For the last night, then, Mr. MARETZEK appeals to his patrons. The opera is "Norma," always a favorite work with them, and especially so now. It was as the Druidess that Mad. ZUCCHI made, on Tuesday last, her greatest success. The dramatic grandeur of her rendering of this part has rarely been equaled, and vocally, too, the largeness of her declamation places it among the most memorable performances we have ever had in this city. There cannot be a doubt that the house will be crowded to its greatest capacity.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM has provided ample entertainment for his visitors. Finding that dramatic entertainments are an important attraction, he has arranged to have another representation during the holidays, at 1:30 o'clock. To accomplish this Mr. BARNUM has been compelled to greatly increase his regular company. He can now play *four* times a day—at 11, at 1:30, at 3, and at 7:30.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Great Burbridge-Stoneman Raid—Official Report of General Burbridge—Utter Rout of Breckinridge's Forces—Capture of Twenty-one Pieces of Artillery—Complete Destruction of the Salt Works and Lead Mines—Great Damage to the Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The following report of Gen. BURBRIDGE'S operations has been received:

"CATLETSBURGH, Ky., Dec. 18, 1864.

"I have the honor to report that my mounted force, 4,000 strong, in conjunction with Gen. GILLEM'S brigade, the whole under the command of Major-Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, marched from Beans Station on the 12th of December, at daylight. They met DUKE'S brigade at Kingsport, where he was drawn up to oppose the crossing of Holston River. I sent two regiments to support Gen. GILLEM, who flanked the enemy, routing them, and killing, wounding and capturing 100 rebels, taking a wagon train, pursuing them to Bristol, which place was attacked at 3 o'clock in the morning, and captured, with 250 prisoners, two trains of cars, five engines and immense quantities of stores.

"I learned that VAUGHN was at Zollicoffer, twelve miles below, and marched to attack him, but he slipped away in a dense fog, and made for the salt works. I discovered his flight in time to head him off at Abingdon, which place I captured on the night of Dec. 14, taking one gun, a large amount of stores, and an engine, with rolling stock.

"Gen. GILLEM continued the pursuit of VAUGHN, coming up with him from a strong position and capturing fifty prisoners. I sent Col. BROWN'S brigade to the support of Gen. GILLEM, and again came upon the enemy at Mount Airy, and drove him in confusion, capturing some prisoners, seven pieces of cannon and a large wagon train. Col. BROWN, with his brigade, later in the day charged the Home Guard at Wythesville, capturing five pieces of cannon and eight caissons.

"Maj. HARRISON, of the 12th Kentucky, who had been detached, by order of Gen. STONEMAN, with 300 picked men and horses, struck the Virginia Railroad on the 15th near Glade's Spring, cutting it and capturing two trains of cars. He then got in VAUGHN'S front and continued along the line of the road, destroying all the bridges and depots, as far as Wythesville, and a large amount of rolling stock and the great iron-works near Marion. Col. BROWN destroyed the bridges for ten miles above Wythesville.

"When the expedition started on its return, the men and horses being nearly worn out, I came upon BRECKINRIDGE, who was following, and an engagement of thirty-six hours ensued, at the close of which, BRECKINRIDGE retreated toward Saltville; but Col. BUCKLEY, with a brigade, having got into his rear, forced him in confusion toward North Carolina. Col. BUCKLEY effectually destroyed the lead mines near Wythesville. On the night of the 20th, after some resistance, our united forces captured the salt-works, with eight pieces of cannon.

The expedition has been entirely successful, and will be more felt by the enemy than the loss of Richmond. The salt-works and lead mines are in ruins, and cannot be repaired during the war. My forces are now at this place, and safe. (Signed,)

S. T. BURBRIDGE, Brevet Major-General."

The Death of Hon. William L. Dayton.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committeee of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday morning on call of the President, the following correspondence was submitted for its consideration, viz.:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 27.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a communication received this day from Mr. BIGELOW, our representative at Paris.

Should the Chamber of Commerce deem it expedient to take action to make known their respect for the deceased, it will give me pleasure to cooperate with them.

The revenue steamer *Bronx* will be placed at your disposal should her services be required.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, Collector.

A. A. LOW, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Dec. 8.

Simeon Draper, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The melancholy tidings of the death of Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, late Minister of the United States at this court, has doubtless already reached you. His funeral obsequies were publicly solemnized at the American Chapel in this city on Tuesday last. His remains will be sent to the United States in charge of Mr. JAMES W. BROOKS, Vice-Consul of the United States at Paris, on board of the steamer *Lafayette*, which leaves Havre on Wednesday, the 14th inst. They will be accompanied to the port by several of our country people in Paris, who will be invited to constitute an escort for the occasion.

I profit by the only opportunity that will offer before the departure of the *Lafayette*, to notify you of these facts, that, in concert with the friends of the family, who will be put in relation with you, you may make appropriate arrangements for the reception of the remains of the deceased, and for their transport to their final resting-place in New-Jersey.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW, United States Consul.

On motion of Mr. LOW, President of the Chamber, it was

Resolved, That this committee, sharing in the universal grief of a great people, to whom the death of the Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, the late Minister of the United States to the Court of France, was recently announced; and, wishing to take such prompt action as the case demands, direct that the foregoing correspondence be published, in order that the members of this Chamber may unite in such measures as the constituted authorities may appoint, suitably to discharge the last offices of friendship and affection to the remains of the honored statesman and ambassador, who was respected as much abroad as at home.

CITY NOTES.—CHARLES WINDSOR, the absconding Teller of the Mercantile Bank, has been arrested in London, and it is reported that a large proportion of the missing funds, which amounted, according to the announcement of the President of the Bank, to $207,000 in currency and $32,000 in gold, has been recovered. WINDSOR left this city on Oct. 29, and was arrested by the New-York detectives. His friends claim him to be innocent of the crime....

Forty-six thousand dollars have thus far been subscribed to the Farragut testimonial, and it is likely that to-day the full amount proposed—$50,000—will be subscribed. Many of the contributors are in favor of investing the sum in "seven-thirty" Government bonds....The meeting of the members of the Bar, called to express their sense of the loss sustained in the death of Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, will be held at the U. S. District Courtroom, at 12 M. to-day

WILMINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

out of range of the enemy's fire. The only serious injury inflicted by the enemy, so far as I can learn, was on board the *Mackinaw*. A shot pierced her boiler, and caused six men to be slightly scalded and two seriously by the escaped steam. Unfortunately, the *Ticonderoga*, *Yantic*, *Juniata*, *Mackinaw*, *Quaker City* and *Susquehanna* had each one of their one hundred-pounder Parrotts explode. The accident on board the *Ticonderoga* left eight men killed and eleven wounded. Nearly a complete list of casualties will be found elsewhere in the correspondence. The exploding of so many guns can only be accounted for on the supposition that the men were careless in the loading. It would, of course, hardly be possible for an engagement of the magnitude of that of to-day to take place without some of the vessels being hit. The *Minnesota*, *Colorado*, *Wabash*, *Brooklyn*, and others on the same line, were struck a number of times, but they were not in the least crippled. The *Colorado*, at one time, was made the mark for all the guns on Fort Fisher, no attention whatever having been given to the other vessels. She was struck twenty times in the hull, but not a man was hurt, and the ship still kept on firing as though nothing had happened.

At 5:30 the firing ceased on both sides. The ships retired to an anchorage a short distance from the line they held in battle and calmly awaited the events of the morrow. All through the night I do not remember of hearing the report of a single shot. Long after dark I could see a brilliant reflection above Fort Fisher, caused by the burning barracks. At midnight all was dark and still.

THE SECOND DAY.

The morning opened with a light breeze from the northwest. The sea was very calm, but a heavy mist hanging over the shore prevented for a time the resumption of hostilities. Early in the day the monitor *Saugus*, which was not with the fleet yesterday, came in and took a position preparatory to going into action. At 9 o'clock the fleet moved up in about the same order that was observed the day previous, taking a position some yards nearer to the fort. The *Santiago de Cuba*, followed by the *Aries*, *Cherokee*, *A. D. Vance*, *Alabama*, *Banshee*, *Emma*, *Tristam Shandy*, *Gov. Buckingham*, *Yantic* and *Britannia*, moved up the beach to a point three miles from Fort Fisher, and commenced shelling the woods in order to secure a landing for the troops who were preparing to disembark. At half past ten the *New Ironsides* moved up to her old position, near Fisher, and sent her Christmas compliments to that work in the shape of a solid broadside, a courtesy which the rebels declined to acknowledge. At 11 A. M., the iron-clads were actively engaged, but not a shot did the rebels fire until the wooden vessels had formed in line abreast off Fort Fisher. Our fire was aimed principally at Fort Fisher during the day, with the exception of a few shots sent into the Mound Battery. The effect of our fire was far better to-day than it was yesterday. It was more deliberate, and fewer shots burst over the water. The rebels fired very lazily, and apparently did not use more than four or five guns during the entire action. At 2 o'clock the transports had steamed up to within a few hundred yards of the beach, near the position held by the gunboats. Gen. BUTLER then communicated with Capt. O. S. GLISSON, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, who had charge of the disembarkation, and arrangements were made by which boats were sent from the various naval vessels to the transports to take the troops on shore. There were altogether forty-one boats, three of which were from the *Santiago de Cuba*, one from the *Britannia*, one from the *Tristam Shandy*, and one from the *Brooklyn*. The boats were in command of Lieut. N. H. FARQUHAR, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, an officer fully competent to undertake the duty assigned him. The first boat that touched the beach was the one from the *Britannia*, in charge of Ensign BRYANT. The first regiment that reached the shore was the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York. Immediately on landing, Ensign BRYANT planted the American colors on the soil, around which the men gathered and gave nine long and lusty cheers. They then formed in line and marched a few yards inland, on a reconnoissance. A short distance ahead was an earthwork, called the Flag Pond Battery, which the small party under Ensign BRYANT charged and carried in handsome style. The charge resulted in the capture of sixty-five prisoners, including one Captain, named H. KOONTZ, and one Lieutenant, one 68-pounder gun, and a quantity of small arms and ammunition. The gun was dismounted probably from effect of the gunboats' shots. Near it was an old pivot carriage, considerably broken. The earthwork itself was but partially completed. The embrasures measured sixteen feet on the face by ten in depth. The work was provided with a good bomb-proof. The prisoners captured in it did not fire a single shot, but when our men charged, gave themselves up without hesitancy of any kind. In the rear of them could be seen about two hundred and fifty infantry and cavalry, who soon dispersed when our men scattered among them a few rounds of rifle bullets. While this was going on the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Regiment, having formed on the beach, were marched up in the direction of Fort Fisher. Capt. WINSLOW'S company were deployed as skirmishers. These gallant fellows not only marched three miles up a beach that had the full sweep of the guns on that side of Fort Fisher, but they actually took shelter under the guns, charged a redoubt and captured a flag. Not only that, but one of the number crept up to an angle of the fort and shot a mounted orderly who had just passed within the sally port, capturing his mule and took from him an important dispatch which he was conveying to the commandant from the rebel authorities in Wilmington. That was not all achieved by that regiment on that occasion. Soon after arriving at the fort a company deployed to the right and surprised and captured over two hundred rebels who were marching down a road. In the meantime the other regiments of Col. CURTIS' Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, landed and formed in line. This brigade was followed by the Third Brigade. The entire number of troops that landed did not exceed three thousand out of seven thousand on the transports. A few colored troops landed, remained on the beach an hour or two, and were then ordered to return to the steamers. One other regiment started to follow the One Hundred and Forty-second, and when they had advanced a mile or so, were marched back to the place of landing, with the exception of making a reconnoissance in the direction of the half-moon battery, and skirmishing a little with the enemy in the woods. The above particulars include all that was accomplished by the land force of the expedition sent to operate against the Wilmington defences. The troops that did land took with them nothing in the way of provisions—not even a piece of hard bread. They had not been on the land three hours—some a less time than that—before orders were issued to reembark. The reasons assigned for this was that possibly on the following day the sea would be so rough that provisions could not be sent to the troops, and for another reason that the dispatches captured from the orderly in the fort conveyed the information that four thousand rebels were marching from Wilmington to reinforce the garrison, consequently our force was not sufficiently strong to maintain their ground. The navy performed its share of the work heroically and splendidly. The bombardment was as effective as any sane man could expect it to be. Shot and shell were thrown into Fort Fisher with such rapidity that the rebels were not able to man more than five guns at a time. The main portion of the garrison were stowed away in bomb-proofs from which they dared not come out.

Fort Fisher mounts thirty-six guns on the sea face. It was the heaviest and fiercest bombarument that was ever witnessed on this, or perhaps any other continent. The vessels engaged in it ceased firing, and sought an anchorage about a mile in the rear of the position held during the day.

The casualities on the fleet sum up between forty and fifty, all of which, with the exception of eight or ten, were caused by the bursting of our own guns. It is remarkable that a battle on such an immense scale could be conducted two days without resulting in a greater loss. The following is a partial list:

Killed.—Ticonderoga—L. Wietz, C. Hiele, Wm. Seintch, J. Ward, James McCormick, James McMillen, James M. Duffy, John Hill, Lieut. Pile, Marine Corps. *Juniata*—Lieut. D. D. Wempler, drowned; Acting Ensign Ed. Winemore. *Yantic*—James Horton, Ed. R. Bowman. *Ticonderoga—Wounded.*—Chas. Brown, leg; Liaut. L. G. Vascello, face; Wm. Jones, arm; James Williams, leg; Phineas Snyder, eye; Jacob Holt, hip; S. B. Martin, hip; C. Collins, hip; Wm. H. Milliken, leg; and four others of the *Yantic*, killed and unrecognized.

The land forces lost fourteen men wounded, twelve slightly, and two seriously, from the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment. When marching on Fort Fisher, the rebels opened on this regiment with shell, but the men soon got so far ahead that the enemy could not depress his guns sufficiently to inflict damage, hence one reason for the slight loss. The wounded soldiers were placed on board the *Ben Deford*, Gen. BUTLER'S flagship, where they were carefully attended. The killed and wounded of the navy were sent to the *Fort Jackson*, which vessel was detached as a hospital-ship on Sunday morning.

One of the prettiest little events of the day was an expedition of row-boats from various vessels, headed by Capt. GUEST, of the *Iasco*, which shot out toward Fort Fisher for the purpose of making soundings and taking observations. Some of the boats went almost to the shore, and during the whole time of the reconnoissance they were, of course, the object for a concentrated fire from several of the enemy's guns, yet none of them took effect, although the shot and shell struck and exploded all around them. Among the boats was one from the flagship *Malvern*, in charge of Lieut. CUSHING, of *Albemarle* notoriety. The cool and deliberate manner in which the party performed this dangerous duty was certainly astonishing, and the men who engaged in it are entitled to the highest praise.

THE THIRD DAY.

On Sunday night the troops that had landed during the day were busily engaged getting themselves back to the transports. The night was dark and stormy and by no means propitious for such an undertaking. All of the small boats of the vessels under Capt. GLISSON, were brought into the service, and the work of reembarking progressed as fast as wind and weather would admit. In the meantime the rebels in Fort Fisher would occasionally send a shot howling down the beach. At 6 o'clock in the morning all of the troops, with the exception of nearly 500, had been placed again on board of the transports. The five hundred could not be got off to-day in consequence of the tremendous swell of the sea, which made it utterly impossible for a boat to go to the shore. There are no fears, however, as to their safety, for a number of gunboats lay ready to open on the rebels should they attempt a demonstration. This morning the weather was thick and cloudy, and the sea ran quite high. At 10 o'clock a large, dense column of smoke appeared above Fort Fisher, caused, doubtless, by burning buildings in the vicinity. The *Brooklyn* ran down abreast the fort and opened on it, keeping up the fire for over an hour. Not a reply came from Fort Fisher. To-day the fleet did not engage in action. The iron-clads and large wooden vessels were employed taking in coal and ammunition preparatory to renewing the fight to-morrow. It is the intention of Admiral PORTER to bombard the works until something definite and satisfactory shall be accomplished.

WHIT.

The Great Torpedo.

From the account of the correspondent of the Associated Press, which we cannot print for want of room, we extract the following incident relating to the powder ship:

"A few minutes after the explosion, a dense black smoke rose up rapidly on the horizon, and stood out in sharp, well-defined outlines against the clear, starlight sky. The cloud was of huge proportions, and as it rose rapidly in the air, and came swiftly toward us on the wings of the wind, presented a most remarkable appearance, assuming the shape of a monstrous water-spout, its tapering base seemingly resting on the sea.

"In a very few minutes it passed us, filling the atmosphere with its sulphurous odor, as if a spirit from the infernal regions had swept by us.

"Thus passed off and vanished in smoke this anxiously awaited event."

APPALLING DISASTER.

The U. S. Transport North America Foundered at Sea.

One Hundred and Ninety-four Lives Lost.

Arrival of Sixty-five of the Survivors in this City.

The Lost All Sick and Furloughed Soldiers.

Full Particulars of the Catastrophe.

Partial Lists of the Lost and the Saved.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN Commander, from Port Royal Dec. 26, via Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port at 10 P. M. last evining.

Purser ELY reports:

Off Egg Harbor, fell in with bark *Mary E. Libby*, of Portland, and took from her Capt. MARSHMAN, of the steamer *North America*, (which foundered at sea,) and forty-seven of his officers, passengers and crew.

Capt. MARSHMAN'S statement is subjoined:

REPORT OF STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICA, OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO NEW-YORK.

C. P. MARSHMAN, MASTER.

Left New-Orleans on the 16th December, 1864, and Southwest Pass on the 18th, having been detained by fog. Had on board 203 sick soldiers, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 44 men. From the time of leaving the bar until the 20th, noon, had fine, pleasant weather. At 4 P. M. of that day commenced blowing heavy from south southwest, with a heavy sea running—vessel laboring and straining greatly. 21st, a continuance of the same weather.

22d—First part of the day, weather moderating; at noon began blowing; heavy sea getting up. The Engineer reported ship leaking badly. 1 P. M. he reported the water gaining; changed our course to the westward. Took off the fore-hatches, and discovered the water running in forward; cut away the ceiling to try to stop it; but could not; put blankets and a sail over the bow, but all to no purpose; water gaining very fast. At 2 P. M. a vessel hove in sight; bore away for her, and hoisted our colors Union down—we being at the time in lat. 31° 10' N., lon. 78° 40' W. At 2:15 P. M., spoke the bark *Mary E. Libby*, Capt. LIBBY, from Cardenas, Cuba, for Portland. Informed Capt. LIBBY of our situation. He replied that he would remain by us, and take all on board, if necessary.

At 2:30 P. M. the engineer reported that the water had put the fires out. Hailed the bark, and told Capt. LIBBY of it; he then hove the ship to, and prepared to receive our people on board; at the time we had four feet of water in the hold; commenced clearing away the boats; at 3:30 P. M. started the first boat, with the Chief Engineer in charge and all the lady passengers. we got six boat-loads on board of the bark. The seventh boat left at dark, containing our Purser (Mr. C. PETTIT) and eight men, and is supposed to be lost, as they never reached the ship. Night setting in dark and blowing hard, with a high sea running, so that the boats could not get back from the bark to the steamer.

7 P. M.—Ship settling fast, having 12 feet of water in her hold. Prepared our last boat.

7:30 P. M.—Finding it impossible for any more boats to return to the steamer that night, I left the ship, taking with me my First and Second Officers and eight men.

9 P. M., arrived on board the bark; hoisted the boats on deck for the night; made sail, and proceeded toard the steamer; her lights all in sight, distance about six miles.

One P. M., lights all disappeared suddenly; we suppose the ship to have gone down at that time. At daylight, nothing in sight except a water cask. Made all sail, and cruised all round, but did not see anything of her.

12 M.—Gave up all hopes; the bark made sail and proceeded on her course. Number of passengers and crew saved, 62; lost with the ship, 197. Total 259.

ACCOUNT OF SURGEON M'CLINTOCK.

Never was there prospect of a fairer voyage Our vessel was considered, if possible, a little better than first-class; ample provision had been made for the comfort of the sick, furloughed and discharged on board—203 in number—and the officers having, in addition to the heads of seamen, the hearts of men, bore a willing hand to everything that could alleviate the suffering or increase the comfort of the men. We left New Orleans at 5 P. M., Friday, the 16th, and after being detained twenty-six hours by fog, passed the bar Sunday morning at 7½ A. M., in a calm sea and fine weather.

We passed Key West at 1 P. M. on the 20th, sea calm and men doing well.

At 2 P. M. on the 21st, the wind began to raise, and at 4 blew a gale, the sea running high, when more than the usual quantity of water was found in the hold. On the 23d this gradually increased, and at 11 A. M. the pumps failed to keep her clear, and it then first became apparent that the vessel must go down, and her course was changed landward. There was but one sail in sight, about ten miles to leeward. The colors were raised at half-mast, union down, and a sail passed beneath her bows—all to no effect. The look had now become frightful. At 2 P. M. we reached the vessel in which lay all our hopes, which proved to be the *Mary E. Libby*, of Portland, bound homeward from Cardenas, she having observed our signal and stood by for our relief.

As if to make our misfortune more complete, the water now reached the fires, extinguishing them and rendering our vessel unmanageable, and the sea still running high the vessels drifted together, and collided, tearing up the cathead of the *Libby*, which then drifted beyond some distance to the seaward. The boats were now our only resource, and were lowered away one by one, seven in number, without accident, except the sixth, in which was purser C. PETTIT, and B. D. WALKER, Hospital Steward U. S. A., which did not reach the bark, and was probably lost, as it was only by the greatest skill that any reached the *Libby*, now six miles distant.

Capt. MARSHMAN, with the first and second officers, were the last to leave the ship at 6½ P. M. His boat was filled and one man lost overboard, but by almost superhuman exertion it was bailed out and the man recovered. The next morning the *Libby* having in a measure repaired damages wore round to the place of disaster, but naught was seen save a floating boat, telling too plainly of the fate of Purser PETTIT and his companions. Her lights went out suddenly at 1½ A. M. of the 23d, at which time she was supposed to have gone down.

We had now time to review our situation. We were still south of Savannah, and 140 miles east. Capt. LIBBY at once made a muster of his men and stores, which was found sadly disproportioned, especially in water, and all hands went cheerfully on allowance. On Sunday, Dec. 25, spoke the brig *Ellen P. Stewart*, of and bound to Philadelphia, Capt. KANE, who relieved us of 14 men, and supplied us with a cask of that which was all around, "but not a drop to drink." Thursday, 23d, spoke steamer *Arago*, from Port Royal, off Absecon Light, and all went on board for New-York, which we made at 11 P. M., Dec. 29. The following is a partial list of the survivors:

Mrs. E. Ransom, of the Sanitary Commission.
Miss Millie Fowler.
Miss Mary Geary.
Mrs. John Smith.
Miss Jane Welsh, stewardess.
Capt. J. W. Migrath, 25th U. S. C. I.
Hospital Steward G. M. Wilson U. S. A.
Master's Mate W. P. Dinsmore, U. S. N.
J. W. Stewart, Co. L, 11th New-York Cavalry.
Chas. T. Fowler, Co. B, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
A. C. Dow, Co. A, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Baily Zarr, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
John S. Smith, Co. D, 2d N. Y. V. Cavalry.
Willis Pieksley, Co. L, 2d N. Y. V. Cavalry.
M. J. Brown, Co. L, 2d N. Y. V. Cavalry.
John Shepard, Co. I, 2d N. Y. V. Cavalry.
Francis Wiman, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
J. G. Cullen, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Chas. B. Wilcox, musician, Co. I, 8th N. H.
Corn. Reynolds, Co. C, 12th Connecticut.
Sergt. Edwin Van Gieson, Co. M, 18th New-York Cavalry, with 42 of the ship's officer and crew.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE LOST.

Willie Osborn, Co. E, 11th New-York Cavalry.
G. M. Hill, 11th New-York Cavalry.
Jos. Packard, Co. B, 11th New-York Cavalry.
Chas. J. Stinhart, 11th New-York Cavalry.
Allen Parker, 14th New-York Cavalry.
Sazer Ennis, Co. I, 2d Ill. Cavalry, died Dec. 21.
John Melvin, Co. I, 18th New-York Cavalry.
Wm Woolliver, Co. M, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Byrney Rundell, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
—— Miners, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Cas. Duncomb, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Joseph Baler, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Charles King, Co. D, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Daniel Larowe, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Cavalry.
Henry Hawkins, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Cavalry.
Daniel Peck, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Cavalry.
—— Barnett, Co. A, 2d

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Two Days' Later by the Australasian—A Congratulatory Address to Mr. Lincoln from the Emancipation Society—Speech of Mr. Adams—Gen. Sherman's Campaign—Miscellaneous Continental News—Financial and Commercial.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. Cook, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 18th December, arrived here yesterday morning at 11 A. M.

The steamship *Saxonia*, Dec. 14, from Southampton, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Etna* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 16th December.

Another Ministerial crisis had occurred in Spain.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Tone of the French Press—The Remains of Minister Dayton—The Late M. Mocquard—Cabinet Changes—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

When I spoke of the changed tone of the *Moniteur* and the semi-official press on American affairs, I ought, perhaps, to have been more precise, and to have limited this change to the personal treatment of Mr. LINCOLN; for it is evident that all that class of Government people who control and give tone to the official and semi-official press, are devoted to the rebellion, and believe in its ultimate success. Their partisanship for the rebellion, therefore, continues, and the only amelioration we have to notice is a cessation of the personal abuse of Mr. LINCOLN, and a modification of language on general topics; that is to say, an improvement in the language in which they clothe their falsehoods. For this little, for which we suppose we must be thankful, we are indebted to the Emperor and his Foreign Secretary.

Many journals have noticed the attentions paid especially by the Emperor and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the late American Minister and to his family since his decease, as an indication of this improved feeling between this Government and the Government at Washington; and they argue from it that some understanding must have taken place on the subject of non-intervention in Mexico.

The mortal remains of the late American Minister at Paris, which will arrive at New-York this week on the *Lafayette*, were conducted to Havre by Mr. PENNINGTON, Mr. BROOKS, Vice-Consul at Paris, (who goes home in charge of the dead body,) and Messrs. JOHN MONROE, PHALEN, BECKWITH, MASON (of Boston,) ASPINWALL and VANDERPOEL.

The extraordinary turn out of distinguished men at the funeral of M. MOCQUARD, the Private Secretary of the Emperor, was a source of astonishment to those who did not know how important a *rôle* the deceased had played as well in the elevation of these distinguished men to office as in the guidance of public affairs. The effaced position he occupied, and which he persistently refused to abandon for a higher post, afforded him in effect greater leisure and facilities for the labor to which he had devoted a large part of his life, that of aiding in the permanent establishment of the Bonaparte dynasty. For every thing connected with the management of political affairs he was His Majesty's intimate counselor, and one can well imagine that in the course of sixteen years of such events as those which have marked the reign of LOUIS NAPOLEON, very many secrets of State must have had a wet sponge passed over them in the hour which these two men passed together alone three days before the devoted Secretary's death. How many curious and dramatic secrets also has he carried to the grave with him! The Viscount DE LAGUERONNIERE, it is said, is going to collect and publish the edited and unedited writings of the deceased; but what would not the reading public give for the memoirs of M. MOCQUARD? Of these we hear nothing, and it would evidently be impossible, as long as the present Emperor lives, to publish any such memoirs, even if the deceased had left any. M. MOCQUARD's rage in a literary way was the drama, and certain pieces which he prepared for the stage in collaboration with M. VICTOR SEJOUR, had a very fair success. A lady friend assures me of this particularity, that, on the fourth evening of the representation of one of his best pieces, (the Fortune Teller,) she occupied M. MOCQUARD's box, and that he cried the whole evening at his own piece. Another of his *toquades* was to surround himself with American ideas. Thus he drove American spider-wagons—his was one of three or four of these vehicles we see at Paris—with American trotting horses, generally the cast-off horses of the Emperor; he had an American-built house at St. Cloud, an American stable, American beehives or houses, and American "traps" in his kitchen and elsewhere. He even called his best romance "Jessie," after a beautiful and accomplished American lady, formerly of Washington. Among the unpublished literary works left by M. MOCQUARD, there is said to be a translation of TACITUS. The deceased, who had long been a widower, leaves a fortune estimated at more than a million of francs to his four children, two boys and two girls. The eldest son is the Emperor's Notary, the second an officer in the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

We are promised a new step soon in the way of centralization. There is talk of creating in the Cabinet a Ministry for the City of Paris, with, of course, M. HAUSSEMAN for Minister. Thus, while the gentleman charged with the management of the Post-offices of the Empire, and who, in America, is called Postmaster-General, with the right to a seat in the Cabinet, is here not entitled to a seat in the Cabinet, the Minister for the City of Paris will enjoy that privilege.

A week hence a new and powerful organ of the Liberal party is to appear, under the title of the *Avenir*, (The Future,) to be directed by M. PEYRAT, formerly connected with the *Presse*, as chief editor, before the return of M. DE GIRARDIN. It was, in fact, M. PEYRAT, who, by the vehemence of his attacks against the Government party, brought about the suppression of the *Presse* for a period of two months, about two years ago.

I am glad to be able to announce that the American department on this new advocate of liberty and progress will be written by M. ZUIP, who has only this week returned from a stay of ten months at New-York and New-Orleans, and whose long previous residence in the United States eminently fits him for the duty he has undertaken. With writers in the French press such as Messrs. GUEROULT and MALESPINE, of the *Opinion Nationale*, PREVOST, PARADOL and LABOULAYE, of the *Journal des Débats*, HAVIN, of the *Siècle*, NEFTZER, of the *Temps*, and PEYRAT and ZUIP, of the *Avenir*, the cause of the Union in America will have nothing to fear so far as the great liberal party of France is concerned. For if we add to the above names that of M. DE GIRARDIN, who is friendly to the Union, but who opposes all wars, there are no writers of influence left to the other side.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, preparatory to his visit to the United States, has been trying his hand for the first time at public lecturing, the authorities having granted him, with great reluctance, the privilege of lecturing twice on the late illustrious painter, DELACROIX. The price of tickets was $4, $3 and $1, and the house could have been filled several times over at these prices. The lectures were a great success, and the lecturer received a regular ovation.

The curious collection of autographs of the late ALEXANDER VATTEMARE, of International Exchange memory, is now being published in a paper called the *Autograph*, and devoted to fac simile reproductions of the most distinguished and curious autographs to be found. The Vattemare collection contains many autographs of American statesmen, obtained between the years 1838 and 1850.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. LINCOLN'S REELECTION.

THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY AND MR. ADAMS.

A deputation from the "Emancipation Society" waited upon the Hon. C. F. ADAMS, the American Minister in London, on the 15th of December, to present to him, for transmission to Washington, an address congratulating President LINCOLN on his reelection.

The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen: Mr. William Evans, chairman of the society; Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P.; Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Lincoln's Inn; Mr. S. Lucas, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Prof. F. W. Newman, Rev. Dr. Brock, Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M. A.; Mr. B. Scott, chamberlain of London; M. Victor Schœlcher, formerly Under Minister of Marine in the French Provisonal Government; Mr. James McHenry, Mr. Cunningham Borthwick, Revs. J. W. Massie, D. D.; J. Burns, D. D.; J. W. Bayley, D. D.; J. S. Jones, incumbent of Christchurch, Liverpool, and a large number of others.

The address which has already been published in our columns, was presented by Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, with appropriate remarks. After it had been read by F. W. CHESSON, Secretary, Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, Treasurer of the Association spoke. He was followed by Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, who said after alluding to the result of the election as equally creditable to the intelligence of the American nation and to Mr. LINCOLN's election, I cannot but hope that the leaders themselves, when they see the equal firmness and generosity of the North, may yield to wiser feelings; and, at any rate, it is satisfactory to observe repeated and growing evidence that the non-slaveholding population of the South is not so reluctant to return to the Union, where they may enjoy liberty, fraternity, and equality, under the folds of the old flag. [Hear, hear.] Whatever may be the case in the South, it appears to us here that, by the result of that election, the nation has expressed its determination, unmoved by any advice from any quarter, by the weight of taxation and debt, by the miseries and horrors which war may engender, by any treason at home, or by any temporary military reverse, not to abandon their resolution to extinguish the rebellion—the only source by which, as it seems to many others, the cruelties of the slaveholding system can be brought to an end and your nation secure a permanent and honorable peace to itself. [Cheers.]

Sir CHARLES LYELL, Bart.—I did not expect to be called upon to make any remark; but I may say that having visited the United States several times I feel thoroughly convinced that this is a struggle between a higher and a lower civilization. [Cheers.] I have felt intense interest in the contest, and, although I have been greatly surprised at the amount of resistance which the South has been able to show, I have never felt a doubt of the issue. Much as I deplore the suffering, the loss of life, and the bloodshed caused by the war, I feel satisfied that had the North been able more readily and immediately to put down that rebellion, we should not have attained that result which this society so earnestly desire, the emancipation of the negroes in the South. I believe that result would not have been so effectively brought about as it will be in consequence of the great resistance which the South has been able to make. [Cheers.]

Rev. Dr. MASSIE next spoke and said he had lately visited the leading towns in the north of England and in Scotland as a deputation from the Freedmen's Aid Society, and he had found in all the meetings which he had held that the sympathies of the people were unanimously with the North. They had hailed the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN with cordial, unanimous, and indeed enthusiastic feelings as a great blessing not only to America but to the world. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES—I am delighted to take this opportunity or any other, of testifying my deep and intense sympathy with the cause of law, of freedom, and of righteousness, which I believe to be the cause of the North. I have also great pleasure in taking this and any other occasion of testifying my nearly admiration of the noble simplicity and grand steadfastness of President LINCOLN.

Rev. Dr. BROCH, Mr. JONES and others also spoke, and Mr. ADAMS responded as follows:

"I receive the address which you are pleased to commit to my care with satisfaction. Coming, as it does, from an association of such respectability in this Kingdom, it cannot fail to be regarded in America as a strong proof of the friendly interest taken by a considerable portion of the English people in the welfare of the United States while passing through their great perils. This will do great good, for I cannot disguise from myself or from you the painful fact, that an opposite disposition has been manifested here in very influential circles; and that the knowledge of this has given rise to a general impression among my countrymen that the whole British nation really desires the disruption, and consequent downfall of the power of the United States. Hence has sprung up a corresponding degree of ill-will, which bids fair, if not counteracted, only to increase with time. If such passions be permitted, a full indulgence between two nations, it needs little sagacity to foretell that, in the long run, the end is war. Very fortunately for us all in the present case, the demonstrations already made by yourselves, and many other associations whose friendly communications from various portions of the kingdom I am now continually receiving for transmission to America, will enable those who value the blessings of peace and international amity to prove that, whatever may be the hostility of some, it is by no means shared by the greater number of the British people, and ought not to be presumed to be a national impression. [Cheers.] Permit me, gentlemen, further to observe that the election to which you refer in your address has drawn out as full and general an expression of the opinion of the whole people of the region in which it has taken place as has ever been the case in the most peaceful times. Never was a canvass more perfectly free, nor more latitude taken in the discussion of public questions and of the characters of public men. Under these circumstances it is needless to point out to you how mistaken have been the notions of some that any essential variation has taken place in the general operation of free institutions in all that portion of the United States, constituting much the greatest part, not immediately the theatre of the war. [Cheers.] I would further beg leave to call your attention to two points which the history of the late election appears clearly to establish. The first is the practical impossibility of making any effective separation of the personal and political interests of the two sections of America now involved in this deplorable struggle. This is indubitably shown by the fact that at no time in our history has so direct and persistent an effort at interference to control the event of the election of President been made by the people of the insurgent States as upon this last occasion, while they profess—and doubtless honestly—their desire to separate themselves wholly from it. The notorious projects devised by some of their agents at Niagara Falls in the Autumn, followed as they were by the nomination at Chicago of a candidate for the Presidency committed to a policy dictated by that portion of the people well known to be most in sympathy, if not in absolute communication, with them, furnish evidence enough of this truth, if the same were not confirmed by the regrets unequivocally expressed since by certain prominent leaders in the Southern States at the failure of their expectations from that nomination. This shows that, whatever might be the sincerity with which either portion of the country might act in the supposition that it should consent to pledge itself to a complete separation, the fact that the political interest of the two are inextricably intertwined, will, under every possible circumstance, render all such promises in practice futile and void. The second point to which I would advert is naturally suggested by the first. It is this, that the only real question of difference between the two parties in the election was that which directly involved the interests of the slaveholding insurgents, much more than those of the loyal States. [Cheers.] The nomination at Chicago rested on an implied, if not an express engagement, to protect domestic slavery so far as not to make it a question in any plan of pacification or restoration of the Union. The policy of the Government, on the other hand, was well understood to be a restoration of the Union as a primary object, but the settlement of the slave question as a necessary preliminary to a durable establishment of peace. If this be a correct statement of the issue, it can be no cause of surprise to find the insurgents straining every nerve to bring about a result favorable to their interests. "It was then the fate of slavery that made the turning point in the great decision to be made by the people of the United States on this occasion. If this be so, the result is one in which we may be permitted all to rejoice in common. It has continued a Government which had already done much toward emancipation in the progress of the war, and which might be depended upon to go on doing more, in proportion, as matters should approach more nearly the great end of its perfect work. I will conclude, then, with the expression of a hope that without regard to national distinction, all good men may have cause to rejoice in the termination of this melancholy struggle, if that end be at once the confirmation of a free Government in America, and the eradication of the most formidable evil with which its progress has been heretofore cursed." [Loud cheers.]

Three cheers were then given for Mr. LINCOLN, and the deputation withdrew.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

From the London Express, Dec 14.

Yesterday morning the new Atlantic cable was commenced being coiled from the Company's premises (late GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co.,) Mordan Wharf, Greenwich, on board the *Amethyst*, Admiralty vessel, for conveyance to the *Great Eastern*, at Sheerness. The cable will be laid across the Atlantic by Messrs. CANNING & CLIFFORD in June next. The *Great Eastern* will have 500 hands on board, with a weight of 15,000 tons, including 4,500 tons of cable and 8,000 tons of coal.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of Erance show a decrease in the cash in hand of about four millions of francs. The Bourse on the 16th was dull, and Rentes declined ¼, closing at 65-25 exdividend.

SPAIN.

The Narvaez Ministry having resigned, a new Cabinet was formed by the Marquis of PAVIA, but the Queen declined to accept it. Her Majesty then summoned Señor LERSUNDI to the Palace, and subsequently Señor ISTURITZ and the Marquis of MIRAFLORES, with whom long conferences were held. The crisis continued on the 16th. Señor ISTURITZ was endeavoring to form a Cabinet but his success was considered doubtful.

ITALY.

The law for the transfer of the capital to Florence, countersigned by all the Ministers, is promulgated in the *Official Gazette*, as also is a royal decree sanctioning the convention of Sept. 15.

PORTUGAL.

A terrific hurricane had been experienced at Lisbon. Numerous small vessels were damaged and sunk. The extent of the disaster on shore is not yet announced.

INDIA.

Later telegrams from Bombay were several days overdue. It was feared the steamer conveying the mail to Suez had broken down.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: English Wheat 1s. lower. Foreign dull at previous rates. Winter Red, 39s. @41s per quarter. Iron quiet. Bars and Rails, £6 15s. Scotch Pig, 60s. 3d. Sugar in better demand and last week's decline has been recovered. Coffee in good demand. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Tallow quiet, P. Y. C., 41s. Spirits of Turpentine, 62s. @62s. 6d. for French. Crude Petroleum inanimate at £17 on the spot. Stock 15,055 bbls. refined and 5,852 crude. Fish Oils inactive. American Sperm, £83; Cod, £53. Linseed Oil steady, 33s. 3d. Linseed Cakes less firm. New-York in bbls., £10 10s. @£11.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 17—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales, the market closing dull and prices weak. Speculators and importers took 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

LARD very dull.

BUTTER firm.

SUGAR tends upward.

PETROLEUM firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 17—Evening.

Consols, 89¼@89¾ for money. Illinois Central Shares, 51½@52 discount. Erie Shares, 38@39.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote small sales of American Securities. Five-twenties, 42@43.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 15.

COTTON inactive but steady. Sales of the week, 5,000 bales; New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 250f.; ditto. bas, 235f. Stock, 58,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 17.

The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes, 65f. 30c.

LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived off Crookhaven on the 16th.

The Spanish ministerial crisis continues.

The Calcutta mails of Nov. 23 reached Suez on Dec. 16.

The steamer *Jeddo*, with the overdue Bombay mails, was passed in the Red Sea with two boilers disabled. Her mails were transferred to the Calcutta steamer.

A Shanghai telegram of Nov. 9 says the China news is unsatisfactory. The presence of the rebels in the vicinity of Amoy stopped trade. The Anglo and Franco Chinese advices from Japan are favorable.

It is stated that the St. Domingo question was the cause of the resignation of the Spanish ministry. They wished to abandon the island because of the difficulty of subjection; and because England has resolved to reorganize the insurgents as belligerents. The Queen refused to adopt this course; resignation ensued.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "a Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Gift.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE.
It is entirely noiseless.
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong.
The hemmer, feller and braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE" at the great "New-England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.
Office No. 508 Broadway.

Richmond.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Touching the Ladies

With icy finger. Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla, and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

New-Year's Calls.

Gentlemen who are about making preparations to carry out the time-honored Knickerbocker custom of making New-Year's calls, will find that absolutely necessary appendage to their toilet, a NEAT-FITTING BOOT, as well as every article of foot gear, at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Holiday Hats and Furs.

White's Fashionable Hats, Skating Caps and Furs of every description, stylish and of first quality.
WHITE, No. 216 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Something New—
The Holiday Hat, just issued by
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 61 Barclay-st., New-York.

A Private Class in Practical Phrenology will be opened at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 389 Broadway, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued Tuesday and Saturday evenings. For terms, apply as above.

Remember, Souvenez, Recorda, Erinnere,
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
858 BROADWAY 858, near 14th-st.

Furs—
For the Holidays, in variety of style and texture.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Canada in Conniption Fits!—The scare in Canada is tremendous. "The Fenians are coming," is the cry. The shaking among the dry bones is terrific. In such a crisis there is nothing like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That pure and harmless tonic steadies the nerves, stiffens up the muscles, cures internal disturbances, and, as Macbeth says, clears the bosom of that perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart—in other words, cures dyspepsia. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Personal.—The Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia have unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Prof. E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D., of the Courtland Saunders' Institute, "for the great good he has done in saving, by his untiring energy, the city from the draft."

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown. Reliable, Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Second-hand Safes for sale Cheap, for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

CLARK—WILDEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Joseph Wildey, HENRY M. CLARK and JOSEPHINE F. WILDEY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HAIL—STANTON.—In Charlestown, R. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., assisted by Rev. J. Frank Winkley, Mr. NATHAN B. HAIL, of Providence, R. I., and Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of George A. Stanton, Esq., of the former place.

PALMER—GARDENER.—At Christ's Church, Middle Haddam, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. Wm. H. Vibbert, LORIN PALMER, of New-York, and SOPHIE H., daughter of Capt. Edward C. Gardner, of Middle Haddam. No cards.

TERRY—POLLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Dr. Yarles, EVELYN ALSTON TERRY, of Fulton, N. Y., and MATTIE J., daughter of S. S. Pollard, of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Fulton papers please copy.

TISDALL—AARON.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Geo. Alex. Feltz, FITZ GERALD TISDALL, Jr., and Miss PAULINE H., youngest daughter of E. E. Aaron, Esq., all of this city. No cards

VERMENLE—WEBSTER.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. T. S. Brown, DANIEL D. VERMENLE and Miss SARA, daughter of Zachariah Webster, Esq., all of Plainfield, N. J.

DIED.

BENDER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 28, Mrs. ANNE W., wife of Jacob Bender, aged 26 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 744 3d-av., corner of 50th-st.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM B. COOPER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 5th-av., corner of 1st st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CHALMERS.—At their residence, in Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, CATHARINE JANE, only daughter of Thomas H. and Jessie V. Chalmers, aged 4 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHETWOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM CHETWOOD, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Mr F. B. Chetwood, this day, (Friday,) the 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

DUFF.—At his residence, No. 203 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29, JOHN H. DUFF, M. D., in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

DITCHETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, J. MURRAY DITCHETT, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family, and members of Engine Co. No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 Madison-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Bensonia Cemetery, Morrisania.

FOTTERALL.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, CORNELIA FLEMING, daughter of Stephen G. Fotterall, Esq.

FANNING.—On Friday, Nov. 4, at Camp Grace, Texas, of fever, HENRY H. FANNING, U. S. N., late of Brooklyn, aged 25 years.

He leaves a sorrowful mother, brother and sister to mourn his loss.

GUNNS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, Col. JOHN W. FORBES, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 North Moore-st., on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

GUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Drake, No. 208 Fort Green-place, after a lingering illness, SARAH E., widow of Edward Gunning, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. James Thomson, John J. Drake and Welford R. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

☞ Barbados papers please copy.

HUTHWAITE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, SARAH E. W. HUTHWAITE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James R. Tompkins, No. 176 West 38th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

McCOY.—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, RACHAEL, wife of Robert McCoy, deceased, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence. No. 225 Christie-st.

POST.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, MARY OLIVER, eldest daughter of the late Enoch and Elizabeth Moore, and wife of John Post, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 332 3d-av., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., on Saturday morning for interment.

RANDOLPH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. MARY A. P. RANDOLPH, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 86 Water-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

SMITH.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. MARY SMITH, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, of this city, in the 69th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Leveridge, No. 317 East 30th-st.

SCUDDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, LOUISA H., wife of Henry J. Scudder, and daughter of Professor Charles Davies, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, in Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 29, CHARLES B. SCHENCK, in the 30th year of his age.

THWAITES.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, RUTH, wife of Joseph Thwaites, Sr., in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Brenxdale, Westchester County.

TIEMANN.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, MARY NEWELL TIEMANN, widow of Anthony Tiemann, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 31, from her late residence, No. 40 East 23d-st.

WINSLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 29, WILLIE E. WINSLOW, youngest child of John and Sarah W. Winslow, aged 4 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 65 1st-place, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.

WHIPPLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, AVERRY D. WHIPPLE, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 1, from his late residence, No. 174 Delancey-st., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
TILL FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

SETS of best quality RICH CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 Goblets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Wines, 12 Rocks, 12 Finger-Bowls and 2 Decanters	$50 00
SETS of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, 2d quality, but good, 180 pieces	70 00
FRENCH CHINA GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 56 pieces, $16, $20, and	25 00
ENGLISH DECORATED IRON STONE TEA SETS, 44 pieces	10 50
TEA SETS, 44 pieces, TOILET, 11 pieces	9 00
TEA SETS, WHITE, 50 pieces, TEA, 41 pieces	5 50
WHITE CHINA TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, (per dozen)	2 50
A lot of English Japanned Trays, from 25 cents to	1 50

(each,) being about one-half cost of importation.
In addition to the above, we have a very complete Stock of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, CHANDELIERS, GAS-FIXTURES, CUTLERY and BRONZES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.
The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

HOLIDAY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO.,
500 BROADWAY,
nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOTHING.
CLARK'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery.

$10	OVERCOATS.
10	OVERCOATS.
10	OVERCOATS.
10	OVERCOATS.
$15	BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15	BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15	BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15	BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15	BEAVER OVERCOATS.

The balance of our Wholesale Stock is to be closed out at a reduction of
25 PER CENT.

CLOTHING.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
A

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES, AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MARIPOSA COMPANY, NO. 34 WALL-ST.

The Stockholders of this Company are requested to meet at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, to confer with the Trustees respecting the present condition and wants of this Company.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.
CHARTERED, 1853.
CAPITAL.....$150,000.
SURPLUS..... 41,000.

NOTICE.

The Annual Election for Directors of the above Company will take place at the Office on the 2d January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

The regular semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., ex Government tax, will be paid on and after the 5th January.

J. C. WINANS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 60, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF STOCK.—NOTICE.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 28, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 10 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 20 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 2d day of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug 28, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTgage Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.
Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 Broad-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.
Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. CASSNER, Secretary.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 3d January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES.
No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia,
And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property, embracing upwards of six hundred and thirty-five acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz:

Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive.

Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 28,083 to 28,101, inclusive.

One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive; and also Nos. 142,463–142,574.

One hundred, and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,288 to 16,296, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive; 30,088 to 30,096, inclusive; 134,960 to 134,980, inclusive; 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 20,681.

All payable to bearer, order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.

Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec. 1, 1863, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $50 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089. All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped.
A. SOWLIS, Cashier.
ST. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1864.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY," —
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 15th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 3d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 61 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds,
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds,
Albany City 6 per cent. Bonds.
DEC. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO,
No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax, No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864.
EUGENE KELLY & CO.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, (less 5 per cent. U. S. tax,) at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAM.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The election of a Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank, and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will take place on the 10th of January next, and an effort will be made to secure an harmonious management, in order to increase its prosperity, and thus redeem its stock from the low estimate in which it has been held for the year past. With this view, it is proposed to offer the Presidency to the Hon. Hugh McCullough, the present Comptroller of the Currency, who, it is confidently believed, will accept the position whenever it shall appear that he can do so with entire certainty that he will not be embarrassed by the difficulties which have thus far so greatly injured the prosperity of the bank. The direction will be framed with especial reference to securing the acceptance of the Presidency by the above-mentioned gentleman, while it will be made worthy of the confidence of the stockholders in point of integrity and sound business capacity. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped by the undersigned, owners themselves of more than ten thousand shares, that the stockholders will join in this sincere effort to place it in the position which its commanding capital and great advantages warranted them in believing it would occupy, when it was established. The prospect of the successful issue of this effort has already enhanced the value of its stock, and, if accomplished, will insure all that its best friends could desire. If you are willing to coöperate with us in this undertaking, you will please execute the inclosed power of attorney, acknowledge it before a Notary Public, and return it by mail to the address of either of the undersigned. The power requires a revenue stamp of fifty cents, which, if not put on by you, will be affixed after its return by the undersigned. Respectfully, yours,

DAVID DOWS & CO.,
BUTLER, CECIL, RAWSON & CO.,
WILLIAMS & GUION,
WM. H. WEBB,
VERMILYE & CO.,
BENEKARD & HUTTON,
WALTER S. GURNEE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
WM. WHITERIGHT, JR.,
JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
EZRA WHITE,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

N. B.—Should your Power have been already sent, the execution of the one herewith can be substituted, if you wish.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You will doubtless regret to learn that the personal feeling which exhibited itself in the early part of the present year, in reference to the management of the Fourth National Bank, and which, at that time, threatened its prosperity, has manifested itself again; and that, in view of the approaching election, efforts are being made to enlist your sympathy and support in behalf of persons who seem persistently determined to make the bank a scene of personal strife and contention. After the organization which brought your direct interference, so effectual last Spring, the majority of the present board devoted themselves to the duty which you had devolved upon them, and their efforts have met with such success that the bank has been extricated from the serious embarrassments in which it had been placed by previous difficulties and disagreement in its management, and by the subordination of its concerns and the interests of its shareholders to the ends of those persons who chose to make it the scene and occasion of merely personal quarrels. In this connection it will suffice to mention that its deposit account has, through the public confidence in its present management, been increased from about $1,400,000 to upward of SIXTEEN MILLIONS of dollars, and from an aggregate daily deposit of only about $100,000 to an average of upward of FIVE MILLIONS of DOLLARS A DAY. The other interests of the Bank are in an equally prosperous and satisfactory condition, and it is well as for ourselves, to consider whether the successful career which has thus been begun and thus far so satisfactorily pursued, shall be continued—whether in short the Bank shall be managed in the interests of its shareholders, without regard to personal animosities of any kind—or whether all such considerations shall be thrown aside, and everything that has been gained by prudence and discretion shall be sacrificed in order that this man or that may appease his pride or gratify his passion by a personal triumph over his adversary. In our judgment the management of the bank[illegible] involves a trust and duty with which personal animosities should not be permitted to interfere; and the more removed its affairs can be kept from all mere personal difficulties, the better for all concerned: and we invite your concurrence in this view of the subject.

Our attention has been called to a printed circular recently addressed to you, and which has appended to it the names of some of the most respectable stockholders of the bank, gentlemen who not only would not knowingly make a misstatement, but who are incapable of any uncandid dealing whatever—and yet this circular conveys an intimation in regard to the purpose of offering "the Presidency to Hon. Hugh McCullough, the present Comptroller of the Currency," which, in view of the actual facts of the case, cannot, to say the least of it, be considered otherwise than extremely disingenuous and misleading. The circular in question has been got up in behalf of those who are hostile to the majority of the present Board of Directors, and, as we apprehend, to the true interests of the bank. Its evident purpose is to produce the impression that these hostile parties favor the appointment of Mr. McCullough to the Presidency, and that the majority of the present board do not. The truth of the matter is simply this: It is well known that Mr. Ketchum reluctantly accepted the office of President against his own interests and inclinations, and that he has always desired to be relieved from it as soon as a suitable person could be found to fill his place. As long ago as last May, soon after the present organization was effected, he opened a correspondence with Mr McCullough, in order to induce him to accept the Presidency, and he continued his efforts to that end, until finally, in September last, Mr. McCullough yielded his consent, subject only to the condition which is set forth in the following extract from a letter which he wrote upon that occasion:

"You can say to the Directors of the Fourth National Bank that I accept the Presidency thereof—the acceptance to take effect in March next. * * In thus giving my acceptance, I have, however, to say, that if anything should occur to render it incompatible with the interests of the public service for me to dissolve my connection with the Government, I shall expect that you and your Board of Directors will, as good and loyal men, release me from this engagement. I contemplate nothing of the kind, and shall make my arrangements to be with you early in March; but we are in the midst of a revolution, in which the Government has the right to claim the services of any and all of its citizens, and private interests must yield to public interests."

The patriotism of Mr. McCullough is as conspicuous a trait of his character as his financial ability, and no right-minded person will question the propriety of the condition which he has imposed, yet the majority of the present board have every assurance from communications from him, that his actual assumption of the Presidency in March next, will not be incompatible with the public interests, to which he acknowledges his paramount obligations. So believing, Mr. Ketchum has been persuaded to yield his personal wishes to the interests of the bank, and to remain in office until that time, when he will resign in favor of Mr. McCullough, who will be appointed in his place.

This, briefly, is the plan which the majority of the present Board of Directors have in view—a plan which will be frustrated to the manifest detriment of the bank, if those who are acting in hostility to them should succeed in what they propose. For, if, as stated in the circular to which we have alluded, Mr. McCullough's acceptance of the Presidency depends upon its appearing "with entire certainty that he will not be embarrassed with the difficulties that have thus far so greatly injured the prosperity of the bank," it may fairly be inferred that, as the defeat of the present monagement and the success of the party acting in hostility to it, will merely revive those difficulties and reëstablish the discord and confusion which have heretofore prevailed, he would in that event decline the Presidency altogether. We trust that you will lend your coöperation in order to prevent so serious an injury to the bank. In making up a ticket we shall studiously avoid using the names of any of the persons who constituted the original Board of Directors. In case you cannot be present in person at the election, we suggest that you execute the inclosed proxy, and acknowledge it before a Notary Public, and return it to the address of either Messrs. Anthony & Hall, Messrs. Hoyt, Sprague & Co., or Messrs. J. & J. Stuart, of this city; and in case you shall have already executed a proxy to any other persons, that you substitute the inclosed in its place.

In order that you may clearly understand Mr. McCullough's relations to the present management of the bank, your attention is called to the following correspondence which has just taken place between him and Mr. Ketchum:

Hugh McCullough, Esq. DEC. 23.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I send you a circular. * * * *

In view of the correspondence had with you in behalf of this Institution with reference to the Presidency, commencing soon after my election, and culminating in your acceptance of the Presidency previous to March next, you are evidently placed in a false position by these gentlemen; or in other words, they are using our arrangements with you for the Presidency, the proffer and acceptance of which, by your request, has been for the present withheld, as originating with them and antagonistic to the wishes and intentions of the present Board of Directors, the contrary of which was well known to the principal movers in this enterprise. The circular also states that a board is to be selected with express reference to your acceptance, thereby intimating that the present managers were not satisfactory to you.

Will you have the goodness to state, by return mail, whether your name thus used, in this connection, was known to you or had your sanction.

Very truly yours,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
President 4th National Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have just received a circular, addressed to the Stockholders of "The Fourth National Bank of New-York," by Messrs. David Dows & Co., and others, in which my name is used in connection with the Presidency of this Bank.

This use of my name was unexpected and unauthorized. Some months ago I received an official letter from you (written, as I suppose, with the authority of your board,) tendering to me and urging upon me the acceptance of the Presidency of The Fourth National Bank.

When this letter was received, it seemed to me that, at an early day, my services, as Comptroller of the Currency, might be dispensed with by the Government, without prejudice to the National Banking System, and I returned to you a *conditional* acceptance of the Presidency of the Bank on the first of March next.

This correspondence was expected, on my part, to be confidential.

I greatly regret that my name, at the present time, and especially in a contest for the direction of the bank, should have been brought before the stockholders of the bank and the public.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
HUGH McCULLOUGH.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., President Fourth National Bank, New-York.

Signed by the following shareholders:

Hoyt, Sprague & Co.,	Daniel Drew,
J. & J. Stuart & Co.,	T. G. Churchill,
C. L. Anthony,	G. H. Ludington,
H. B. Claflin,	Lawrence & Baldwin,
Ketchum Son & Co.,	E. L. Bolles,
John M. Furman,	William Lottimer,
Stuart Brothers & Co., Philadelphia,	L. P. Stone,
	F. Newman,
Peter Cooper,	J. T. Sanger.
R. D. Lathrop,	

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, payable in the city of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that city.
A. QUEEN, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and ave the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NOBLE AND DELEWATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

SINKING FUND.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—I am prepared to purchase Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Road to the extent of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000) amount due 1st of January next, under the terms of the mortgage requiring an annual appropriation toward a Sinking Fund for the redemption and security of the Second Mortgage Bonds. I desire proposals for the sale of Second Mortgage Bonds for this Fund, in lots of forty-five Bonds or less, by the 12th of January next. Address, at Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio,
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4.
WED. W. CLARK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOS. HALE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 202 11th-st., between Avenues C and D,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 202 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M, to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 26, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan. 3, 1863.
RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

$300,000 cent., in whole or part: new, complete Italian villa, New-York Bay, water front; cheap, low-priced, profitable farms. WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 36 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE Freeport Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of California, will be paid in gold, on and after the 1st proximo, by GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF COLUMBUS AND INdianapolis, and Richmond and

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,309	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7,	
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.	
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.	
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.	
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.	
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.	
DAY STAR	(Building)		

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 2, and MONDAY, Jan. 30.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAIL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.
The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on Jan. 7, 1865.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 14, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 11.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.
The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.
NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.
For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. RUSSEY & CO., No. 116 Pearl-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 6 East River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO PAIRS OF WELL-MATCHED PLEASURE HORSES, in fine condition for immediate use: one pair of browns aged; brisk drivers; pony built, 15¼ hands high; one pair of sorrels, 6 and 7 years old, brothers, free drivers, and well calculated for coach horses. A true description and satisfactory trial can be had by applying to L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH AVENUE, A SPLENDID stable; will accommodate a large number of horses and carriages; has all modern improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—OVERCOAT LOST—PASSING from Cherry and Catharine sts. up Catharine, Bowery and 4th-av. to 17th-st., supposed near Broome-st., a bundle containing a new blue overcoat. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 414 Madison-av., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight rain and daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent,

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.
The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousandths acres.
Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty-seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.
DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES OF THE most improved patterns, steam gauge included, 8, 10 and 12 horse power, now ready for delivery at the lowest prices. STEVENS BRO. & CO., No. 222 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND-hand steam-engine and boiler, of about 35 horse-power. Address JAMES R. SAYRE, Jr., Newark, N. J.

PERSONAL.

TO PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—Wanted information of Captain WILLIAM COOK, 9th U. S. C. T., who was taken prisoner the 18th of August last, while with the Army of the James before Richmond, and about a month later was removed from the Libby Prison to Salisbury, N. C., or some other place south of Richmond. Exchanged prisoners or others who can give any information about him, will confer a favor on his friends by communicating with GEO. I. COOK, No. 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
PIANO-FORTES.
Seven first premiums, including
TWO GOLD MEDALS, AND ONE SILVER MEDAL, were awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE." The only GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of 1863 was awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE."
An assortment of these magnificent instruments at No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.
We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,
Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.
Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 624 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. STODART & MORRIS.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MELODEON OR CABINET ORGAN TUNERS WANTED.—MASON & HAMLIN will give immediate and permanent employment to a number of experienced and skillful tuners, at their cabinet organ manufactory, corner of Cambridge and Charles sts. Boston. None but those who are masters of their art need apply, but to such great inducements will be offered. Apply personally, or by letter.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb: warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, —Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

A HANDSOME UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE for $110, in good order. Apply at the manufactory of E. BLOOMFIELD, No. 173 Grand-st., corner Baxter, entrance on Baxter-st.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 3, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that
1. The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is H. L. PARMELE.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling of coal, foreign and American, on the account of said firm, and also on commission.
3. That the name of the general partner is HOWARD L. PARMELE, whose place of residence is Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York; and that the name of the special partner is FREDERICK H. COSSIT, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York.
4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock, is the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in cash.
5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence, is the 12th day of December, 1864; and that the period at which the same is to terminate, is the 1st day of January, 1868.
HOWARD L. PARMELE,
FREDERICK H. COSSITT,
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

REMOVAL.
H. L. PARMELE has removed from No. 62 William-st. to No. 32 Pine-st., where he has for sale all kinds of American and Foreign anthracite and bituminous coals, and cannel by the cargo or single ton. For sale, to arrive, or delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., and No. 945 Broadway. Yards, West 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; Brooklyn yard, corner Columbia and Baltic sts.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

A CARD.
The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the coal business to H. L. PARMELE, would recommend him to friends and customers, and to those of the old firm of Popham & Co. R. C. POPHAM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN the dry-goods jobbing business in this city, will terminate in January. One of the partners desiring to withdraw, the other wishes to meet with an energetic man, experienced in the line of business, with $20,000 capital, to take his place; or failing to get such, the stock, fixtures and lease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The location is a first-rate one; rent reasonable; stock about $25,000; sales the present year half a million, for cash and 30 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address Box No. 5,242 New-York Post-office.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, at No. 67 Nassau-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES FLEMING,
WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON.
The business will be henceforth conducted under the name of HENDERSON & FLEMING, who will sign in liquidation.
PETER HENDERSON,
JAMES FLEMING.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO certify that the firm of PENDLETON & ROBINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. H. PENDLETON.
B. ROBINSON, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.
First time this season, Garrick and Colman's standard Comedy, with elegant scenery, appropriate costumes, and full and efficient distribution, the
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby	Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville	Mr. Whiting
Canton	Mr. John Sefton
Brush	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Sterling	Miss Madeline Henriques
Fanny	Mrs. Jennings
Betty	Miss Ione Burke
Trusty	Miss Carman
Chambermaid	Miss Green

SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
MONDAY—Two excellent pieces, not acted this season THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN
AND
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will reappear
ON TUESDAY,
in Sir E. B. Lytton's fine Comedy of
MONEY.
Mr. Dion Boucicault's immensely successful Comedy,
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
and the Drama of
ROSEDALE,
will shortly be repeated.
A NEW DRAMA,
of powerful interest and effects, in active preparation.
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
(one of the great successes of the season) will again be given at an early period.
Open at 7¼ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.
THE NEW-YORK
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION
WITH PLEASURE ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
TO APPEAR AT THEIR
NINTH CONCERT,
DEC. 31, (NEW-YEAR'S EVE,)
SIGNOR G. LOTTI, SIGNORINA MORENSI, MME. THERESA CORIENO, MR. SCHRIENO, MASTERS BERNHARD AND RICHARD BRETTO.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT GIVEN WITH EACH TICKET PROCURED AT THE JEWELRY-STORES OF THE ASSOCIATION, NOS. 544 AND 233 BROADWAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
LES POSEURS OU ETRE ET PARAITRE.
Comedy in three acts by Thiboust and Duval.
MON. ETOILE—Comedy by SCRIBE.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground flour.

GEORGE GUY'S MAMMOTH CONCERT.
COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT. Tickets 50 cts.
Make a point of going to see Lillie Lemon, Master Winter Havel on Stilts, the Excelsior Glee Club, George Guy as Tom Tug, in the "Waterman," Banjo Duet, &c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PUBLIC REhearsal No. 7, *at the Academy of Music on Saturday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.* ADMISSION 50c. Subscriptions received at the usual places.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

HELL—HELL.—AT CLINTON HALL, UNDER Mercantile Library, Astor-place, near Broadway, illustrated by Prof. SMYTH, TO-NIGHT. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, NO. 756 BROADway, containing a choice collection of Oil-Paintings by Artists of the Dusseldorf and other schools. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds

THE WEED-OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—At the resumption of this case yesterday morning, Mr. Hamilton Harris appeared, (having come from Albany for that purpose,) and stated that he never had heard of the letter from his brother, Hon. Ira Harris, to Opdyke until he saw it in court; that it was on his representation to Mr. Blatchford that Mr. Pierrepont had made the statement he did in opening, and he wished to take the blame of that error upon himself.

George W. Farley—Redirect examination resumed:

Q.—How did you get at the cost of the guns burned in the armory? A.—By subtracting the amount we received from Government from our whole outlay and liabilities.

Q.—How was the profit obtained, as it finally appeared? A.—By compromising claims which were against us.

Q.—It appears by account No. 2 that there is a loss of $1,500, and you paid Henderson $3,900 for profits. Explain that discrepancy? A.—There was a check in October for about $1,700 that has not been entered into the account; it was on an advance to Marston, and was subsequently discovered by the book-keeper. In regard to the question put yesterday, as to my bias against Mr. Weed, I would say I mean that my bias is not so great as to prevent my speaking the truth under oath; we allowed Hendrickson too much by a mistake; my interest was dependent on the profits; my mode of claiming for the carbines did not include any prospective profits, only the profits made to that time.

Re-crossexamined.—Q.—Can you state any respect in which there would have been more profit on the seven thousand guns, if you had delivered them, than you received from your collection from the city? A.—It would not have given us any more profit; the claim on the city included the profits that would have been derived on the arms unfinished.

Q.—You say that your bias is not so great as to prevent your speaking the truth under oath; do you think that your bias falls short of that? A.—I think not; I have no particular hostility against Mr. Weed.

Q.—Do you think that you have a bias that just falls short of your speaking the truth under oath. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you are so free from bias as to stand as indifferent as a judge, only to have justice done? A.—Well, a judge might try the case of a kinsman, and be just; I feel a great interest in the success of Mr. Opdyke in this case.

Q.—Is your bias different this morning from what it was yesterday? A.—No, Sir.

John Paret, Jr., called by plaintiff, was sworn, and examined by Mr. Field: I am engaged in the clothing business in this city; reside in New-Jersey; from January to July, 1863, I was book-keeper at the armory in Second-avenue; I kept the cash-book produced here from the 1st of February to the destruction of the factory; it contains all the cash transactions correctly in that time; I was at the building on the day of its destruction; the first attack was in the morning; the police were in the main room; I was in the office alone; seeing the door would be broken by the mob, I called the policemen; a shot was fired; the ringleader was killed; that deterred the mob for a while; they returned again, and were again repulsed; when things looked most threatening the police were withdrawn, and Mr. Kean and I were left alone; we escaped through the rear of the building; on my return, soon after, found the building on fire; I looked out of the office to see the mob; they were on Twenty-first, on Twenty-second-street, and on Second-avenue; it was not possible for me or Mr. Kean to hold that building, or with any force under our command, after the police withdrew; we had nothing to do with their being withdrawn; after the fire I took means to save all I could from the ruins, and disposed of it at public sale; the proceeds were about $2,600—the net balance, after expenses, $2,200; I had no knowledge of any of the books being saved at the time, except the cash-book; heard of another book yesterday; I made out the computations for the claim presented to the city; some portion was made by Mr. Kean, which I went over and saw they were correct; the price of the guns were got at by taking the contract price and deducting the estimated cost for completing them; we took the price of machinery from the appraiser's inventory, or the purchase from Marston; it was correct; the cost of tools and fixtures was got at in the same way; they were correctly taken; the 25 carbines were $2,500 in Marston's inventory, and we reduced it to $625; the tools and machinery purchased—the prices were taken from the cash-book, including freight and necessary expenses; Mr. Kean and myself went over carefully from our memory the number of tool hands we had from first of February, and most of them we knew by name, and wrote the names down; I was satisfied that the average was below the actual number, and that the $17,000 was actually less than what was expended for tool hands; I am now satisfied that it was less; I was at the factory every day, with one or two exceptions; I did not suppose that Loren Jones had any connection with Opdyke and Farley whatever; he made small purchases for the armory from day to day, upon specific orders, $50 at a time; after that was gone he would present his vouchers and get $50 more; he received no salary, and had nothing to do with the books; when I left I would lock the books up.

Q.—Was there anything claimed for the guns delivered to the Government in the claim presented for the guns on the last page? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you examined before the Board of Supervisors? If so, state the course of examination. A.—Mr. Blunt examined Farley and Keanf at considerable length. Kean more especially; I heard Kean explain to Mr. Blunt the way in which the claim was made up; he had his papers and memorandums with him, showing his calculations and the way in which he arrived at the results; he showed them or offered to show them to Blunt, and explained to him that the guns were charged at the contract price, less the estimated cost of finishing; the two schedules now shown to me are, according to my best recollection, the papers that Keanjshowed to Blunt.

Q.—Have you been over the list of expenditures on account of outlay, and compared it with the cash-book from the time you went into the establishment? If so, is that account correct? A.—I have, for the time that I was there, and the account is perfectly correct; I have checked the items (produces a copy in which the checks are marked.)

Cross-examined—This list of checks embraces all that was received from Opdyke from the 3d of February, 1863, to the 14th of August, 1863, for the business of the armory; it was all the money that passed through my hands that I know of; it foots up in pencil $82,123 17; my keeping of the cash book commenced Jan. 29; all after that is mine; the total footing from the 1st of December, 1862, is $114,350 55; the figures preceding, $71,117; I have no recollection of making, or for what purpose I made them; nor have I any recollection when the figures $185,467, and the $9,786, making a total of $195,253, were made, or for what purpose; I never made any footings, of my own knowledge, to represent the amount of the entire advances, but I made those additions for some purpose of my own, I presume, to satisfy my own mind; I have no recollection of the time, nor the object; I do not think I showed it to anybody; I had no recollection of its being on the book until it was shown to me here: it was made a long while ago, probably soon after the transaction.

Q.—Was it not made when the claim was before the Board of Supervisors? A.—That I do not recollect; this cash-book was before them; I do not know that they saw it at all; either Farley or myself took the cash-book there; we went together; I was before the board only once beside the time I was examined; I was there an hour or thereabout each time; Farley and Kean were examined the same day I was; the cash-book was offered by me to substantiate the claim, and to give an opportunity to examine it thoroughly and see that all the items were taken from it; if I had then made this pencil footing I should certainly have recollected it; it was not made for the purpose of showing to the Supervisors; the cash-book does show footings; to the best of my recollection, there was nothing said by Blunt on the subject of what the total outlay was, nor did I state to him the total of these footings; Blunt took the cash-book and looked it over for a few moments, and compared the items with those on the schedule; I left Farley and Kean there, and probably left the cash-book in Farley's custody; (witness shows two or three items in answer to a request of the counsel, corresponding in the cashbook to the schedule:) when Kean was testifying the clerk took notes, but as a general thing he would turn to Blunt who told him what to write; I know of items purchased of Marston not included in this claim; a great portion of the expenses on the cash-book are for material, stock, expenses, &c., which you can't find in this claim, except as estimated in the value of the guns; the schedule claims only for machinery, tools and fixtures; the materials of the guns are not specified; all the new supplies after December, 1862, are charged here; few tools were broken or we would have had many more tool-men there; I am now in the clothing business, in company with Henry Paret; Nelson G. Hunt and Geo. Opdyke are our special partners; it was established on the 28th of November, 1863; I was clerk for Opdyke before that for nearly two years, in his business as a merchant; I had been out of Opdyke's employ when I went into the gun-factory; these papers presented by Kean in this trial are in my handwriting; I know that after I went in there were 20 tool hands; before that I only know it from seeing the pay-roll; I paid the men myself and had daily intercourse with them; the ledger now shown I never saw till yesterday morning; I kept it, commencing January, 1863.

Re-direct—The claim for tools is included in the charge for tool hands; they were duplicating tools all the time.

Miles Finch sworn. Examined by Counsel for plaintiff—I was employed as book-keeper in this factory from Dec. 1, 1862, to Jan. 29, 1863; I made no entry in this cash-book; any payments of Farley to the credit of Marston on account of debts he assumed for Marston; I kept that account on some book or paper, intending when they were all paid, to make one general entry in the cash-book; that book or memorandum I left in the factory among the other papers; I know there were such payments made by Farley.

Cross-examined—I saw the receipts; I did not see him pay any of the debts; I think I saw one of the checks; I cannot state the amount; it was my business to enter payments in the cash book, if I thought proper; was to do it as I thought proper; I do not remember who was superintendent; when A went in Knowlton came in soon after I did, and staid as long as I did.

Gen. Chas. W. Sanford, sworn, examined by counsel for plaintiff: On the morning of the 13th of July, 1863, on reaching my office about ten o'clock from Westchester County, where I had been on Sunday, I found a note from Mayor Opdyke, requesting me to go immediately to his office; I went, and found him and his private secretary there; he informed me that there was a very serious riot up town, which, in his opinion, required the intervention of the military; after hearing the information which he had, I concurred with him, but stated that the military force then at my control was very small; I however offered to do all I could; the Mayor then made a requisition for the military; I proceeded to collect as many men as I could, and ordered most of them to the Seventh-avenue arsenal, and a few to the Elm-street armory; about twelve o'clock I arrived at the Seventh-avenue arsenal, and as soon as I could collect a sufficient force, I moved down Broadway, and dispersed all the rioters as we went; the men were kept busy all that day on the west side of the city till about one o'clock in the morning, when the riot subsided to a great degree; some time during the morning of that day I received a requisition from the Police Commissioners to suppress the riot; everything was done that could be with my force; the regiments that were absent were telegraphed for, and did not arrive till Wednesday evening, after they got here the riot was immediately suppressed; if we had had three regiments at first, the riot would never have extended beyond the first day; indeed, I had suppressed it on the west side of town, only I had not men enough; on account of some of my troops having been withdrawn by Gen. Brown, who interfered with Gen. Wool's orders; the riot became more furious than before; I communicated with the Mayor by messages by staff officers, but I only saw him after Monday but once, at Gov. Seymour's quarters at the St. Nicholas, and once prior, at the office of the Police Commissioners, a few minutes; I could not see what the Mayor could have done that he did not do; we had no efficient troops; the citizens were undisciplined, and could do nothing against large masses.

Rufus F. Andrews, sworn—examined by Mr. Emott, counsel for plaintiff.—I am a member of the bar; I have known the plaintiff intimately since 1859, and had a speaking acquaintance with him some years before; in 1859 I endeavored to secure his indorsement by the branch of the American party with which I was connected; I continued with that party till 1860, when I supported Mr. Lincoln; I first became acquainted with Charles McNeil in 1859, he was a member of the American party in the convention which indorsed Opdyke; I was appointed Surveyor of the Port of New-York in 1861; I was a candidate for that position before I had any knowledge of the fact; during the last week in June I was informed that my name was suggested to settle a difficulty that existed between two branches of the party; there had been from the 4th of March two candidates, Wakeman & Stanton; after Lincoln's inauguration, I was a candidate for District Attorney for this district; I did not withdraw; at Mr. Evarts' personal request another gentleman was appointed, [laughter;] I went to Washington on the 29th of June and returned the same day.

Q.—What did you learn at that time? (Objected to.)

Counsel for plaintiff offered to show that the witness was informed, while at Washington, upon competent authority, that he was to receive this appointment of Surveyor. (Excluded—exception taken.)

Q.—You went there because of the appointment? A.—I went there because it had been suggested to me that it would do as well for me to show myself, and I returned on the suggestion that it was not best for me to remain [laughter]; that it would only excite the ire of the two belligerents, who were fighting each other, and they would turn and fight me [laughter].

Q.—Had anything been said previously, to you, about your being a candidate? A.—Mr. Barney had informed me that my name was mentioned in Washington; he was the first who spoke to me on the subject; I had spoken to nobody.

Q.—Was there any announcement in the public prints; and, if so, when, that you were to receive this appointment? (Objected to—excluded—exception taken.)

Q.—Did you have an interview with McNeil when this subject was mentioned; if so, state it? A.—The first time I ever had any conversation with McNeil was on the morning of July 5, when he called at my house, and I think some fifteen or twenty other gentlemen called before I got my breakfast, all wanting positions under the Surveyor of the Port; [laughter;] I disposed of them all as fast as I could; McNeil remained; he said he saw by the papers that I was appointed, or was to be appointed Surveyor; that he was very glad to see that such was the case; that he and I had belonged formerly to the American party, and had acted together in the campaign of 1859, when we supported Opdyke for Mayor; he said that they had no politicians in the Custom-house; that Barney had no taste for politics, and Dennison had never had anything to do with any political organization, and he was very glad to see we were to have a politician in the office; he went on to say that he had an idea of running for Assembly on the Republican ticket, in the Eighteenth Ward; (he has since run in Queens County;) and that he should want some assistance probably to secure his nomination and carry his election; he said also that he felt a very great interest in having Opdyke nominated for Mayor at the coming fall; my recollection is that I remarked to him at that time that it was very early in the season to talk about running a Mayor, and he said hethought it was time to begin an organization; that the Democratic party was divided, and with sufficient patronage from the Custom-house, and sufficient support in the way of the usual collections, we would be able to carry Opdyke in if we could get him nominated; I told him if I received the appointment of Surveyor I would endeavor to do whatever I could for the interest of the party, and whatever was usual in the way of collections; he said he felt very much gratified to hear me speak in that way; that he did not know but I had some feeling toward Opdyke by reason of his having favored another man's appointment; I told him I had not the slightest; that Opdyke's relations to me had been most intimate; I had been in the habit of seeing him almost daily and conversing about matters going on in Washington; and that I had studiously kept from him any knowledge of the fact, till I found it was decided in Washington that I was a candidate, because any interference on his side of the house, or on the side of Weed, would be fatal to my chances—which seemed to gratify him very much; then he said that Williamson felt a very great anxiety to bring about the nomination of Opdyke, and he wished me to meet Williamson, who was then his particular friend, at his place, as he called it, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, that evening; that he would see Williamson and have him there; I said to him that after meeting some gentlemen at the Fifth-avenue Hotel that evening, I would call at his place; I called there about 8½ or 9 o'clock, and found McNeil sitting in the saloon; I was never there before; Williamson was not there; we waited half or three-quarters of an hour for him; McNeil then said something must have detained him, and wished me, as a personal favor, to call there the next evening; the next evening I went and found Williamson and McNeil together sitting in the main room; they asked me into a private room; it was about nine o'clock: Williamson congratulated me on the good news, as he called it, that I was to be Surveyor, and commenced to speak about the circumstances under which I was appointed; one of them was certainly very liberal in trying to entertain me, for he had a table spread with fine wines and plenty to eat; I judged from that that they wanted something of me, I did not know exactly what; I did not pay for the entertainment; Williamson said he understood that mine was an independent appointment for the American party, and that he nor his friends had had nothing to do with it; he then spoke of the coming campaign, and seemed to be very anxious that Opdyke should be nominated for Mayor, saying that he had always taken very great interest in his success—as I knew he had in 1859—and he wanted to see what could be done in the way of patronage to secure his nomination, and then what could be done in the way of raising money from the Custom-house to carry his election; I repeated to him what I had said to McNeil, that it was rather early to talk about that; that I was not aware as yet that Opdyke would consent; that I had conversed with him in reference to whether he intended to run, and he had assured me that he had no such intention; Williamson said he thought him the strongest candidate, and that it was for the interest of the party and all of us that he should be nominated; he then spoke of Barney as not being a politician, having no taste for politics and of Dennison, the naval officer, not being familiar with the party organization of the city; he said he was very glad I was to have the office; that we had acted together in politics, and he thought we could do so again; he said it would be necessary to have some appointment made for each of the organizations of the several wards, in order to interest the different associations, and wanted me to use my influence to have that brought about; I told him my patronage was very light, but so far as I had any influence it should go for the benefit of the party; he then said it had been customary to raise large amounts from the Custom-house for election purposes, and he thought the heads of the department there would not take hold of the matter with vigor when the time came; all this was said by Williamson; McNeil occasionally put in a word; I told him I should do as the members of the Democratic party had done—raise all the money I could legitimately and reasonably to carry any election we had; he said he was not exactly familiar with the percentage of tax they had usually put on, and stated what they had put on in the Tax Commissioner's office, which I thought rather steep, and told him that I had understood that two per cent. on the salaries was the usual assessment; he did not state the percentage in his office, but mentioned that one man, William M. McIntyre, was assessed $250, whose salary was $1,000 or $1,500 [laughter;] he was discharged because, as he swore before the legislative committee, he would not pay more [laughter;] we figured up what the two per cent. would amount to, and made it from $10,000 to $15,000, dependent upon whether they all paid; he expressed himself gratified at the view I took of it as a partisan, and spoke of his expecting to get all the publishing of the proceedings of the Common Council in the *Sunday Dispatch*, if Opdyke was elected; something was said also again about McNeil's being a candidate for Assembly; subsequently he came and told me he had concluded not to run.

Q.—Was there anything said about Opdyke's supporting you or ceasing to support any other candidate for Surveyor? A.—There was nothing of this kind said; Williamson said he had entertained the idea that by reason of Opdyke having supported Stanton up to the last, I might entertain some unpleasant feeling toward Opdyke, and he was very glad to see that that was not so; that was the whole conversation in which Opdyke's name was mentioned.

Q.—Was there any agreement on your part to do, or cause anything to be done, if Opdyke should cease to support anyone else and support you? A.—No, Sir; on the other hand his influence would have destroyed my chance and so would Weed's; both McNeil and Williamson accepted my appointment as a fixed fact; not a word was said by either of them expressing a desire that Opdyke should support me or take any part in the matter; my relations with Opdyke were more intimate than those of either of those gentlemen, and I concealed from him all this time the fact of what was going on at Washington until it was announced in the papers; I met Opdyke in front of St. Paul's Church, in company with Gen. Ullman and Merwin R. Brewer, just after my return from Washington, and I remarked to Opdyke that my appointment was decided upon; he said, "Well, I am not displeased or gratified; it was not in my power to do anything for you, being committed to another; but the relation between you and me is such that it is entirely satisfactory;" that was before the interview between Williamson, McNeil and myself; I suspected at the time that McNeil called on me that he had obtained the idea from Opdyke, and had come to seek patronage on that account.

Q.—Did you ever meet McNeil or Williamson, and express your thanks and obligations to them? A.—Never; they had nothing to do with it; the only subsequent interview I had with McNeil of any length was about a week after I came into office, which was the 1st of August; my appointment was made on the 13th of July, and confirmed on the 16th; he asked me what I was going to do about appointments; he said he had concluded not to run for Assembly; I said, "I shall not want any of the appointments talked about, because I can get along without;" said he, "I understand you are going to make none until the 1st of September;" said I, "No, I am going to wait and see who are the most efficient men, who can run the machine, and whom I can spare;" said he, "Look here; there is some money to be made out of this, and if you will let me know, a week or two before, who you are going to appoint, I will get $300 apiece;" whereupon I denounced his proposition as infamous, and there was a considerable row, a number of clerks being present, and the gentleman walked out.

Q.—Did you have an interview with him in Washington? A.—I never did; I heard all his testimony; it is false from beginning to end; I never met McNeil with Opdyke in Washington; I have no recollection of ever seeing him there; since the interview just referred to at my office, I have never spoken to McNeil at all; if he had shown himself in the office he would have been put out quick enough; I heard Williamson testify; my relations with him were friendly until a month or two after I had been office, when the Collector sent down a note to me by Williamson's brother, requesting me to examine him for Inspector; I did so and found him totally incompetent; I found his handwriting was such that he could not make out a return, (objected to,) and I refused the certificate; Williamson came to see me within a day or two and urged me to certify to his brother's competency: I told him in the discharge of my duty, I could not do it; then he brought in two or three others to try to persuade me to give it, but I refused; then he left me in very great anger, and from that day to this he has not published one of his papers without some slimy article about me, even in the very midst of this trial.

Mr. Evarts here objected to the witness, who was a lawyer, persisting in going on giving incompetent testimony, after he had been frequently rebuked.

Witness stated that he was not aware of having been rebuked.

Q.—Did you ever pay, or cause to be paid, to Opdyke any money for anything whatever? A.—I never paid one cent to Opdyke for anything, either in any business or political transaction, nor ever caused any to be paid, nor ever agreed to.

Q.—Did you have control, either of the appointments or of the appointees, in the Custom-house? A.—None except a few, some twenty-eight all told; the number has since been increased.

Q.—How many officers are there in all departments of the Custom-house? A.—About 1,200; they vary from day to day; the number has been increased since the outbreak of the war.

Q.—Did Opdyke do anything to procure your appointment? A.—He did not.

Q.—Or to withdraw his influence from anybody else? A.—Nobody was withdrawn; the President appointed me independent of both factions, and he knows it as well as anybody.

Q.—Were you pushed as a candidate of the American party? A.—I can't say who pressed me; I can only say that the President informed me that he appointed me exclusively for the American party, on account of their support in 1860; it was his own appointment.

Q.—Did you ever raise any money in the Surveyor's department; if so, how much? A.—I did; some two per cent. from some four or five hundred.

Q.—What was done with it? A.—It was paid over to the committee; it was the same assessment that Barney levied at the time he issued his circular.

Q (By a Juror).—I think McNeil testified that he met Andrews and they walked down together? A.—I never walked down with him; all his statement about meeting me on the morning after my appointment, at Opdyke's, is untrue; nor did I ever thank him or Williamson for anything, for they had nothing to do with the matter.

Q.—Was the contribution from the Custom-house voluntary? A.—Entirely so as I understood it; I read the circular; I saw gentlemen paying the assessments and heard no complaint.

Q.—Did McNeil say in that interview that Williamson had come to hear your promises to raise money in case Opdyke would support you? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Witness was further interrogated in regard to what McNeil testified to about the offer to raise $10,000 for Opdyke's election and other things that were said at the interview at the oyster-house, the Counsel reading from the testimony of McNeil, and denied emphatically all the statements.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.—In the interviews with McNeil, the general object of supporting the Union Republican Party was spoken of; I stated that the sum to be raised in the Custom-house would vary from $10,000 to $12,000 or $14,000, depending on those who paid assessments; after I went into office there was money raised for other political objects besides the election of Opdyke; I can't tell for what other purpose it was raised that Fall; I paid assessments and knew others did for the Fall election.

Q.—Was there any perquisition on the clerks of the Custom-house that Fall, except for Opdyke's election? A.—Not in my department: I do not know how much was raised for Opdyke's election; I think $7,000, but have to depend on what I heard; I can't say beyond reading Mr. Barney's testimony and what I heard; I had a conference with Mr. Barney before the money was raised; the party was urgent on us to raise money for the election; Mr. Barney did not like the idea; I told him I thought it was his duty to do as other Collectors had done; I understand the usual amount raised was two per cent.; I said I thought we ought to raise the usual amount in the Custom-house; that year two per cent. was assessed; I don't know that that was the usual assessment; the Democratic party have assessed three per cent.; there was an emergency this Fall, and there was an assessment of three per cent.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of an assessment in the custom-house, previous to this, for a Mayoralty election? A.—I have heard of it, but not being there could not know: I inquired, and was informed they were usual; when I was looking for the office, I understood there were two candidates pressed by the two wings of the party; Mr. Wakeman was pressed by the Seward-Weed branch, Mr. Stanton, I understood, was pressed by the Chase, or radical branch of the party: I understood Mr. Opdyke to belong to the radical branch; I was very intimate with Mr. Opdyke before this, and spent evenings at his house frequently; he urged my appointment for United States District Attorney; I was urged by the American party; I also had the support of Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Greeley; Mr. Opdyke told me Mr. Stanton was the candidate for the Surveyorship, and said he thought he would receive the appointment; that was before my name was suggested; Mr. Brewer and Gen. Ullman were with me when I met Mr. Opdyke in the street; Mr. Brewer acted with the American party; Gen. Ullman was considered a leading man in the American party.

Q.—What words did you use to Mr. Opdyke when you met him on Broadway? A.—The substance of what I said to him was that I was to have this appointment of the Surveyorship of the Port; Mr. Opdyke seemed to be pleased about it, and said, "I am satisfied; it was not in my power to do anything for you, but I am satisfied with the result;" I understood Weed and Opdyke to be friendly at that time; at the interview with McNeil and Williamson, I did not hear it stated that Mr. Opdyke desired to be a candidate, but that they desired him to be a candidate; I knew, from having talked with Mr. Opdyke, that it was not his intention to be a candidate at all for the Mayoralty; after he was nominated there was great difficulty to get him to accept.

Q.—Did you convey the idea to Williamson that you would do what was customary for the Custom-house to do toward Opdyke's election, in case you received the office? A.—I gave these gentlemen to understand that I would give my support to whoever was nominated; I told them my relations with Mr. Opdyke were friendly; I stated that if I received the position in the Custom-house, I would do as was usual to carry the election; I understood the object of Williamson and McNeil was to secure an inside track, and control patronage; if their object was to make any agreement, or put me in the position of making any agreement for the support of Mr. Opdyke, they certainly did not disclose it to me on that night; I see a moral wrong in the propesion, as they have put it here, and I would not be guilty of it, any more than I would cut off my right hand; no such thing ever occurred, and I would not be in such a transaction; Gen. Ullman was interested in my appointment, just as Mr. Weed is interested in getting men appointed—as a recognition of the party to which he belongs; he was not interested pecuniarily, in a cent.

Q.—Did you go to Washington between the time you have stated you left here, on the 30th of June, and the time you went into office? A.—Yes, Sir; I arrived at Washington on the 10th of July, in company with Gen. Ullman, Merwin W. Brewer, Dr. Price, then Comptroller, and other gentlemen; it was intimated that the President would like to see some of the Americans in reference to my appointment.

Q.—You went with a view to secure the appointment? A.—I did not; I considered the appointment was made; it was merely to gratify the President to show it was satisfactory; it was suggested by Senator Harris; these gentlemen went on to show the President such an appointment would be entirely satisfactory; the President had not then sent in the name to the Senate.

Q.—How did you first know Mr. Opdyke was to be a candidate for the Mayoralty that season? A.—I did not know it until after the convention met; the American party, with which I was, nominated Mr. DePeyster Ogden; I participated in that convention and nomination; he did not run; after Mr. Opdyke received the nomination of the Republican party, he hesitated about accepting it for some time; he said he would not accept it unless there was a union of all the elements opposed to the Democratic party; we went to work to do that; I had a hand in getting the American party to indorse Mr. Opdyke's nomination; I did not understand Mr. Opdyke to have any doubt of accepting the nomination after this union was made on his name.

Q. Did you understand a question arose as to whether Mr. Opdyke and the other friends of Mr. Stanton would acquiesce in your appointment? A.—I never heard anything of that kind; it was an independent appointment entirely, as the President knows.

Q. An independent appointment, which grew out of the opposition between the two wings? A. Yes, Sir; he thought if he appointed either he would offend the other, so he would appoint a neutral man, and let them fight the battle out; that is the way I understood my appointment; I left the office on the 22d of September, 1864; Mr. Wakeman succeeded me—the same person who was a candidate of one of the wings of the party before.

Q. Have you any feeling of bias as between the parties to this suit? A.—I have; my bias is in favor of Mr. Opdyke; I have had a very bitter feeling against Mr. Weed for some time; it dates from the time that he first attacked me in the newspapers, some months back.

Q. Have you a feeling against him in respect to losing your office? A.—I have; not on account of the loss of the office, but on account of the course he took.

Q.—You then think he had something to do with your losing that office? A.—Yes, Sir; I know he had; I would be an inhuman being, if I did not have a feeling of hostility toward Mr. Weed; but I would not do him an injustice in my testimony.

George Lockwood, called by the plaintiff.—I was a partner in the firm of Geo. Opdyke & Co., while it was in existence; while Mr. Opdyke was Mayor I was acting as senior partner; in 1862-3, I do not know his exact interest, but it was between 30 and 40 per cent.; I remember the garments made by Smith Brothers on the Spalding cloth; the loss to our firm on the excess of 4,000 garments was $7,000; the garments returned were sold at private sale at $2 50, less 5 per cent.; there was a defect in the cloth; we never could get the dyers to make a perfect thing of it; they were sent to Scott, a dyer in Paterson; some portion was sent to Staten Island and returned; we wanted to have Mr. Spalding take the cloth back; he refused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.—What was the whole amount of Government contracts you were interested in, directly or otherwise, during 1862-3? A.—Our contracts with the Government were not to a great extent.

Q.—What interest had you in the contracts spoken of by Mr. Cathcart of $4,700,000? A.—Our firm had one-third interest, through Mr. Cathcart; I supposed you meant contracts we had directly with the Government.

Q.—What other contracts did you have an interest in? A.—We had an interest in contracts with Smith Brothers to the amount of 16,000 infantry coats; Churchill made a sale of some goods we had for us; we had no interest with him in any contract; we had a small contract with Col. Vinton, here, for blankets—none elsewhere; I had something to do with executing that.

Q.—What was the interest of Opdyke & Co. in the Smith contract? A.—One-half of the amount of 16,000 coats.

Q.—Who were parties in the firm of Opdyke & Co. at the time of those Government contracts? A.—Mr. Lusher, Mr. Stroebell, Mr. Stryker, Mr. Gautrie, myself and Mr. Opdyke; the firm existed until a year ago last June.

Sam. B. Stryker, called for plaintiff, testified.—He was a partner in the firm of Opdyke & Co. until June, 1862; is now in printing and dyeing business; remembers goods bought of Spalding; about 40,000 yards were delivered; 5,000 yards were returned to Spalding, after Scott had tried to dye them indigo blue; the Staten Island Company had about 28,000 yards to dye; they dyed them with a good indigo blue; I saw them before being dyed; they were spotted, and where the spots were they would not receive a good indigo blue; I think they could have been dyed black; they were bought of Spalding as perfect goods; in cutting up they were obliged to cut around those spots: some of the goods returned by Scott were dyed over by the Staten Island Company; some of the spots still showed.

Cross-examined.—The goods that were spotted did not go into the Government garments; I saw the spots cut out; all the goods received by the Government were a good indigo blue; the Government rejected about 4,000 coats, partly, I believe, on account of the spots; I do not know the exact reason; that happened after I left the concern.

James T. Young, called for plaintiff.—I am Secretary of the Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, which dyed about 30,000 yards of the Spalding cloth spoken of; they were dyed with a good indigo dye: did not receive the dye well; different portions of the piece were different shades when they came out of the dye.

Wm. Richardson, called by plaintiff, sworn.—In 1863 I was Messenger in the Mayor's office; was there during the whole time of Mr. Opdyke's Mayoralty; I know Charles McNeil; recollect his coming to the office after the claim against the city was presented for the armory.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE UNDERHILL LUNACY TRIAL.

A Brooklyn Sensation.

At noon, yesterday, the jury in the case of Caroline D. Underhill, against her nephew, George Olcott, and her sister, Mrs. Olcott, returned with a verdict awarding six cents damages. This suit was brought, on Thursday of last week, before City Judge George G. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, upon an allegation that the plaintiff's relatives were striving to defraud her of certain property which her father had willed to the children and mother jointly. This property consisted of a house in Brooklyn, wherein the testator directed that the plaintiff should have a home so long as she should remain a maid, and the income thereof is $1,000 annually. The plaintiff, moreover, alleged that her sister and nephew, conspiring to deprive her of the home which her father, Mr. Stephen Underhill, gave her, trumped up a charge of lunacy, and thereupon thrust her into the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. That Miss Underhill had been consigned to Bloomingdale, neither her sister nor her nephew for a moment sought to deny. On the contrary, throughout the tedious trial, their counsel held that they did but their duty in sending the plaintiff thither for treatment, there being, in the judgment of trustworthy physicians, clear evidence that she was of unsound mind. On this point the defence based their case; and, to sustain their theory, they introduced testimon sy showing that Miss Underhill had indulged in hallucinations that could not have been harbored by any sane unmarried woman.

In proaf of the assumed lunacy of the plaintiff, the defendants introduced testimony showing that Miss Underhill, who had been many years a constant attendant at Plymouth Church, had conceived a deep affection for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and furthermore had said that the reverend gentleman designed, upon the death of his wife, to take the plaintiff to some suburban villa and give her his hand in marriage. It was further shown that she had imagined that Gen. Dubyea, of Brooklyn, also a member of the Plymouth congregation, wished to marry her at one time, but subsequently cast her off, and bestowed his attentions upon a young woman whose pecuniary prospects were more brilliant than those of the plaintiff.

The calling of Mr. Beecher and Gen. Dubyea to the witness-stand to testify that the witness had been laboring under delusion, so far as they were concerned, was of course, merely a formality. The first of these gentlemen barely knew Miss Underhill by sight, and had received from her a note soliciting his aid in securing a publisher for her poems, and having perused this note, he tossed it aside as the production of an insane person; the other gentleman testified that he had known the plaintiff by sight merely, for nine years or more, but beyond the usual church acquaintance, he knew nothing of her. These witnesses had no doubt of Miss Underhill's insanity.

Dr. Brown's testimony was conclusive. The Doctor, who is principal physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum, deposed that Miss Underhill entered that institution on the 14th of July, 1863, then laboring under physical debility and mental depression; that he regarded as highly improbable many statements which she made, and that her mind was evidently unsound; that she remained in the asylum until, having experienced partial relief, she was taken thence by her brothers, and that later in the season—the 19th of September—she was again taken to the asylum, whence she escaped on the 11th of October. Plaintiff's counsel read several poetical scraps from Miss Underhill's pen, and contended that a person who could thus triumphantly scale the heights of Parnassus should not be classed among madmen; but to this point the Doctor replied that the leading editorial articles which appear twice or thrice weekly in an influential morning journal are written by an inmade of Bloomingdale Asylum, and that *Adler's German and English Dictionary*, a standard text-book, was written in that asylum by a person of unsound mind.

Voluminous testimony was taken on both sides; but not one iota of proof was shown that the defendants had harbored ill will or treated their unhappy relative with severity; on the contrary the witnesses affirmed that Mrs. Olcott and the plaintiff's nephew had been her constant advisers and friends, reasoning with her, making presents of wearing apparel and jewelry, and seeking, by every means, to dispel the hallucination under which she labored. A verdict mulcting Mrs. Olcott and her nephew in the nominal sum of six cents, may be taken as the jury's commentary on this remarkable lawsuit. We may, perhaps without impropriety, add that nothing in the testimony indicates violence or insubordination on the part of Miss Underhill while she was in the abode of her relatives; and the jury, in finding the defendants guilty of incarcerating her, may have thought such action unwarranted.

Miss Underhill is a maiden of about 40 Summers, and a woman of rare cultivation and winning address. In court, she was the last person whom a casual observer would regard as a lunatic; and in the straightforward and somewhat ingenious tale which she narrated to the Judge and jury, it was impossible to detect a shadow of aberration. Her rhymes and poetical efforts generally evince opulence of fancy, and no poverty of either thought or language.

This trial has been so thoroughly ventilated, and has been the theme of so much local gossip, that, now that it is, happily, finished, we do not desire to pursue it further, but will dismiss it, devoutly hoping that the afflicted subject may be restored, in sound mind and perfect health, to the bosom of her sympathizing family.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—Prof. Hamberjer, of this city, has recently inveted and obtained a patent for a machine for roughening, cleaning, sprinkling and sweeping street pavements, which in construction is very ingenious. The principal features of the machine are first, sharp cutters by which ice is removed; second, a grooving drill for roughening the pavement; third, a broom, which is so arranged as to sweep from each side of the street the thickest deposit of mud; fourth, a large sprinkler to wet the streets when necessary; and fifth, an arrangement for collecting the dirt and "dumping" it in heaps. The Professor has been authorized by the Croton Board to groove the Russ Pavement in Broadway, between Fulton and Ann streets, and if he is successful in his experiment he will undoubtedly find a more extensive field for his operations.

Evening Exchange.

$120,000	Amer. Gold	..	226¼	700	Cleve. & Pitts	..	96
10,000	do	..	226	700	do	..	96
20,000	do	..	226½	100	do	..	96½
40,000	do	..	226¼	50	Chi. & N. W.	..	39
40,000	do	..	226½	200	do	..	40¼
30,000	do	..	226½	200	do	..	40¾
60,000	do	..	225	100	do	..	40¾
10,000	do	..	225⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pref.	..	70½
20,000	do	..	225¼	600	Cleve. & Tol	..	107¾
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.			200	Chi. & R. I. R.	..	103½
	Old issue	..	108¼	200	do	..	103¾
10,000	do new iss.	..	108¾	600	do	..	103¾
10,000	U.S.6s.10-40s b10		102	100	Cum. Coal Co	..	43¼
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	..	32½	100	do	.. b10	44
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	.s10	113	100	Quick. M. Co	..	99
800	do	.s3	113	100	do	.b30	100
100	do	..	113	100	do	.b10	99¾
500	Erie R.	..	81	200	do	..	99¾
100	do	.s3	81¼	400	do	..	99¾
1400	do	.s3	81	100	do	.s3	99¾
600	do	..	81½	100	do	.s3	99¾
500	do	.b3	81	100	do	.b10	100
200	Hudson R. R.	..	114¾